

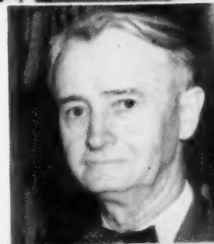
THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION



Some Convention Speakers

Lower left, Charles P. Taft, banquet speaker. At top, left to right, J. C. Cowan, Dwayne O. Andreas, J. W. J. Stedman and Paul E. Quintus. Below, T. A. Hieronymus, and lower right hand corner, Jason C. Barr. For details see page 10.



AUGUST • 1955

VOLUME 15 • NUMBER 10

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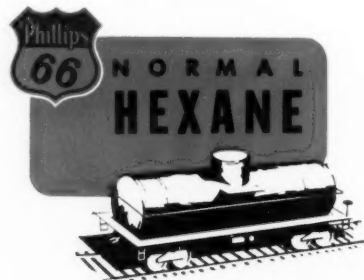
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THE Soybean Digest

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HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 15

August, 1955

No. 10

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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San Francisco

**SUDDENLY
SURPLUS
DISAPPEARS**

The soybean stocks report issued in late July indicates the 1954 crop may not have been as large as government estimates indicated. The size of that crop has always been a question mark in your editor's judgment—through the month's I have insisted that when the final figure was written it would be closer to 325 million than to 343 million.

One strange thing enters the picture at this stage. Through the months, when large crop figures would show a large carryover of soybeans at the end of the year, and thus depress soybean prices, government estimates were quoted widely. Unquestionably they had a depressing effect.

Consistently a carryover figure of 20 to 25 million bushels at the end of the crop year was used in the trade. It was profitable to do so—for it pushed prices downward.

Suddenly, when it appeared that CCC had acquired a sizable quantity of soybeans, and thus should have soybeans to offer under PL 480 for export for foreign currencies, soybean stocks become inadequate to meet domestic processing needs! And tradespeople put up a great cry against any consideration of making soybeans available under PL 480.

Exports have been running heavy. It appears the 55 million bushel export figure will easily be reached—because prices are low, and thus compare favorably with oil-bearing materials from other parts of the world. But the 55-million figure had been used all year in estimating exports, so the figure is not a new one.

Where did that 25 million bushels of soybeans which was predicted to be surplus or carryover go? Were government estimates wrong? Do we need a review of our crop estimating procedures to forestall these mistakes—which mean millions of dollars to farmers?

Every man has a right to his own opinion. Wherever there are differences of opinion on crops there are buyers and sellers. Both are needed to make a market.

But it does seem a bit strange that from October through June we had 343 million bushels of 1954 crop soybeans—when growers had beans to sell—and that on July 1 we lost the 25 million bushels of soybeans which had been held over the market all these months as surplus! Especially when those 25 million bushels would have then become available for export shipment under PL 480! Are our crop estimates as reliable as they should be? Could they be made more useful—and more accurate? Or are we placing too much faith in them?

**WE HOPE TO
SEE YOU AT
CINCINNATI**

The 1955 convention—the 35th annual event—to be held at Cincinnati takes on new importance for soybean growers and handlers as recent developments have unfolded. With probable carryover cut back to small proportions, with export demand already heavy, with consumption of soybean oil meal at record high levels, and with livestock populations increasing steadily, it appears growers and handlers are going to have to know all possible market angles before deciding when to sell.

The program—to be held in the air-conditioned Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati—assumes new stature as convention dates draw near. If you have not made your plans to attend—and your hotel reservations—you should do so NOW. Our formal sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday—preceded by the processor meeting on Monday—will bring together the leadership of the industry and will give you the best possible overall view of the things to come when the 1955 harvest begins.

You cannot afford to miss this one. Circle the dates now—and join those who are in the know on 55-crop soybeans and on 1956 programs of government affecting the soybean crop. It will pay off in dollars for you to be present.

The dates—August 30 and 31—Hotel Netherland Plaza in Cincinnati. See you there?

**1955 BEAN
CROP NOT
YET MADE**

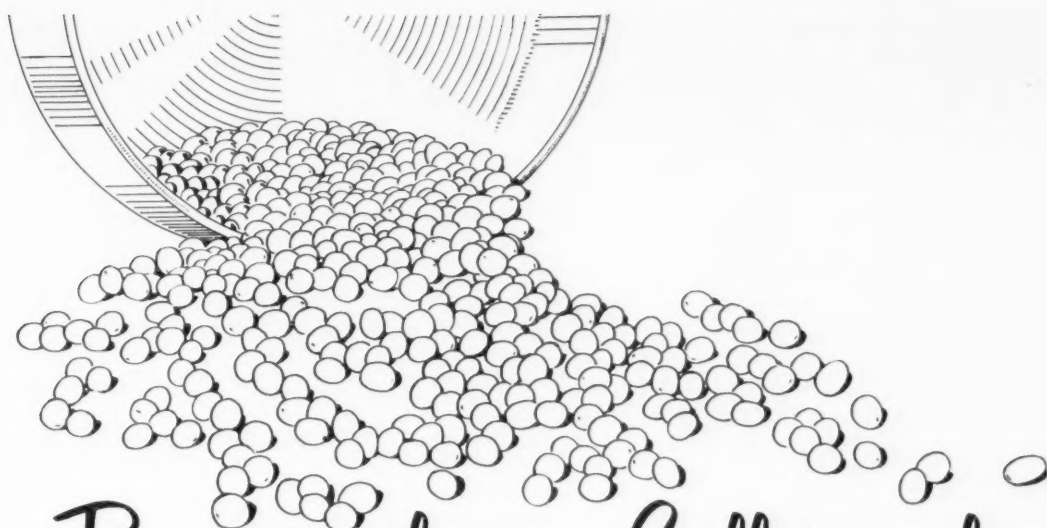
The 1955 soybean crop looks like the largest in history. With an acreage increase of almost a million acres we could, with normal weather from here on, come up with a 400-million bushel crop. Or even more!

But that crop is not in the bins yet. Today it is over 100 degrees here in mid-Iowa, and temperatures have hung there for the past week. The weather man promises no relief, either.

On other occasions we have had the prospects of huge crops—only to see them disintegrate. In most areas we have vegetative growth this year. That does not always mean heavy yields.

The month of August saw the 1953 crop shrink greatly in size. The same thing could happen again this year. We suggest you do not sell all your crop until you know more about the prospects—with soybeans selling below support levels there is nothing to be gained by being too optimistic.

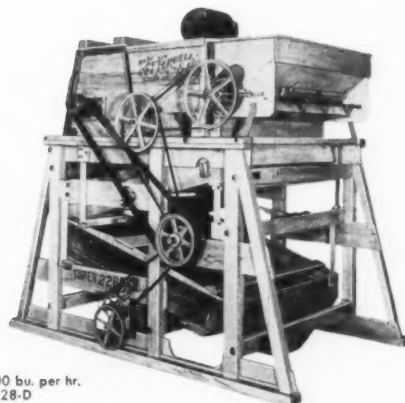
When August is past the crop is made and there is time to analyze the prospects and make 1955 crop sales. It is hard to measure bushels in early August when they are on those bean plants in the field!



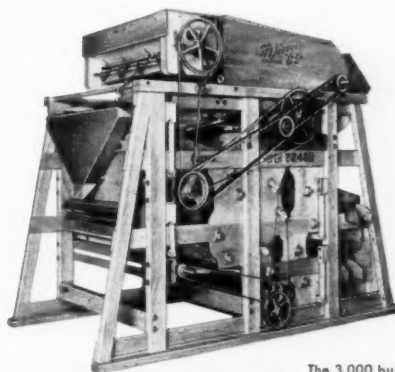
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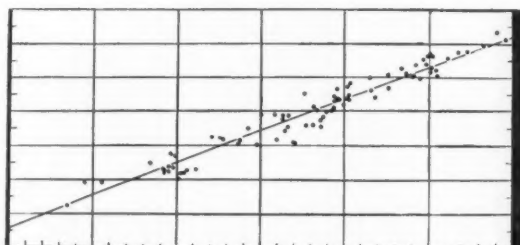
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Late News

Published 32 times
yearly as a service
to the soybean
industry.

OUTLOOK FOR CROP

Vol. 3, No. 13

Hudson, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1955

With the crop entering the critical period many of our correspondents report prospects for a new record yield—"if". Most frequent is "If the heat subsides and we continue to get rain."

USDA Aug. 1 soybean crop forecast will be in your hands about the time you read this. Private forecasters have placed the 1955 crop at 385 (Galvin) and 418 million bushels (Leslie).

Some dark spots in the picture:

1—Continued excessive heat over the soybean belt could result in poor podding, and adversely affect yield.

2—Drought threatens in some areas, including Nebraska, Kansas, western Iowa, Minnesota, northern Ohio and Ontario, but is not yet critical most places.

If normal rainfall continues, harvest will not be as early as in some recent years when drought hurried it along.

Weed control appears to be better than average over most of the belt, with local exceptions.

Points out Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind.: "August can always be tough. A long continued spell of 'dehydrating' weather starting early in August can always be disastrous."

O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.: "Our prospects for a crop are best ever in this section. Beans are getting a little rank, but if nothing interferes we will have a very large yield in southeast Missouri."

Carver Brown, Laddonia, Mo.: "Moisture has been plentiful until recently. Temperatures 100° for past week. If the heat wave subsides and we continue to get rain we will have a record yield."

Russell S. Davis, Clayton, Ill.: "Crop is off to a fine start. Good stands, plenty of moisture, weeds well in control. Acreage larger than 1954."

R. R. Kalton, Iowa State College, Ames: "Crop condition generally excellent. Extremely hot weather and limited rainfall of last few weeks may reduce yield if continued."

Astor Perry, North Carolina extension agronomist, reports favorable weather and an excellent outlook for the crop in his state.

D. G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio: "Rain has been spotted so parts of north central Ohio have very poor prospects." Louis Brewster, General Mills, Inc., Rossford: "Best all around weather and moisture conditions we have had in years."

Dixon Jordan, Standard Commission Co., Memphis, reports crop condition for the Midsouth the best in the history of the area. "Plenty of moisture, now turning hot and humid, excellent for growth. As of now prospect for 10 percent over 10-year average per acre."

A very dry condition is reported in Middlesex County, Ontario, with very little rain since planting. Bean plants are a foot shorter than normal at this time. Yields will be down.

L. M. Humphrey, Scott, Ark.: "If we have some rain in August and moderate temperatures we should have a very large crop. Acreage is up as an added factor."



SALES OF NEW CROP

There has been fairly good selling of new crop soybeans for two weeks, according to J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill. Price, \$2.01 to \$2.13.

C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.: "Those selling new beans expect \$1.85 at harvest time. Most growers see no incentive for storing unless price gets too far under support price. **Several who stored last year will not store this crop.**"

STORAGE IS SHORT

There are reports indicating storage space for 1955-crop beans will be at a premium in some areas. Says Johnson at Champaign: "The most important thing is to have a home for the 1955 soybean crop. Storage looks serious due to very large wheat and oat crops and slow movement due to a car shortage."

REPORTS ON PESTS, DISEASES

Grasshopper damage is reported in spots in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Oklahoma. Dwight Dannen, St. Joseph, Mo., says considerable spraying is being done for grasshoppers in his area.

Other pests and diseases reported: velvetbean caterpillars in Escambia County, Fla.; fusarium blight in Iowa; clover leaf worm and bacterial pustule in Nebraska; Japanese beetles in Virginia and North Carolina; and bean leaf beetles in Virginia.

Walley reports much manganese deficiency in northwest Ohio and northeast Indiana.

CCC PRICE ON BEANS

CCC sales price on takeover beans will remain at the market, but not less than the 1954 loan rate during August, CCC has announced. This is the same as the July rate. Soybeans are available from Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City and Dallas CSS offices.

OUTLOOK FOR FEED

A total of 200 million bushels of feed grains and other concentrates is in prospect for 1955-56, exceeding last year's record by 12 percent, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Total supply of high protein feeds for 1955-56 may be only a little larger than for this year, since an increase of 600,000 tons in soybean oil meal output and a slightly larger flax crop can be offset by smaller production of cottonseed meal. In 1956 cottonseed meal production may be only a third as large as that of soybean meal.

EXPORTS

Exports and inspections for export for the 1954-55 season total 50.9 million bushels to date, according to USDA. A total of 1.4 million bushels of soybeans is to be loaded out of the Port of New Orleans for export in the July 28-Aug. 10 period, reports W. L. Richeson & Sons.

USDA has issued authorizations to Greece for \$2.25 million and to Colombia for \$1 million for purchase of cottonseed oil, soybean oil and/or lard.

	Cash price to farmers for old crop No. 1 soybeans July 29	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans July 29	Price to farmers for new crop No. 1 soybeans July 29	Price for new crop No. 2 soybeans July 29	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal July 29
Ill.....	\$2.25@ \$2.30	\$2.20@ \$2.27	\$2.04	\$2.02@ \$2.04	\$62@ \$75
Ind.....	2.20@ 2.22			2.00	75
Iowa.....	2.12@ 2.18		1.94		78
Kans.....	2.12@ 2.19	2.12		1.95@ 2.04	71
Minn.....	2.13				84
Mo.....	2.18@ 2.21		1.97	2.00	70.70@ 76
Ohio.....	2.25@ 2.32		2.02	1.80@ 1.99	76
Tenn.....	2.05@ 2.10		2.00		74
Va.....	2.07	2.02			
Ontario....		2.00			

Growers — Processors — Traders

Our Cincinnati Convention Headquarters

During the American Soybean Convention August 29th to 31st, a group of our experienced commodity men will make their headquarters at the Netherland Plaza Hotel and in our Cincinnati Office in the Dixie Terminal Building.

They'll be there to offer their facilities, market information and technical knowledge, and to assist you in your hedging problems which could result from a large supply of beans this year.

Please ask to be put on the mailing list for our free commodity market bulletins, both daily and weekly.

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ASA Pres. Jake Hartz, Jr.

Greetings from President Hartz

Soybean Growers and Processors can look forward to a well planned Convention this year.

Problems facing the industry will be discussed at this meeting, which will be of importance to both groups.

With the expanded acres of Soybeans, all phases of the industry should be most interested in this 35th annual meeting. Make your plans to attend well in advance.

Jake Hartz, Jr., President
AMERICAN SOYBEAN
ASSOCIATION



Important Questions Face 35th Annual Convention

MORE THAN ever before, it is imperative that Association members have full knowledge of all angles on soybean production and utilization.

The July crop report indicates the largest acreage in history—and for the first time the Commodity Credit Corp. has taken over a sizable quantity of soybeans . . . And new crop is now selling below support levels.

Where do we go from here?

Can we continue to expand usage above present levels? Can we find use for the larger quantities of oil? What will we do with the increased quantities of meal? How far can we go in expanding exports of soybeans and soybean products? What does the situation look like for the 1955 crop movement? Should you hold your beans? Or sell them from the field?

Program for the 35th annual convention of the American Soybean Association is planned to bring you answers to these and other questions. Two days will be packed with just as much information as can be!

The Netherland Plaza Hotel is air-conditioned. A block of rooms is reserved for members. You should immediately forward *directly to the hotel* your request for the accommodations you desire.

It will put dollars in your pocket to attend the 35th convention—or, if you are a soybean processor, the combined meeting with the National Soybean Processors Association.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

(Tentative and subject to change.)

Monday, Aug. 29

9:00 a. m.

Exhibits open.

National Soybean Processors Association annual business meeting.

National Soybean Crop Improvement Council meeting.

10:00 a. m.

Board of directors, American Soybean Association.

1:00 p. m.

Trade and use promotion committee, American Soybean Association.

Resolutions committee, American Soybean Association.

Nominations committee, American Soybean Association.

6:00 p. m.

Reception, National Soybean Processors Association.

7:00 p. m.

Banquet, National Soybean Processors Association.

Tuesday, Aug. 30

Board of Directors, National Soybean Processors Association.

National Soybean Crop Improvement Council meeting.

Ballroom

9:00 a. m. Jake Hartz, Jr., presiding President, American Soybean Association.

Greetings, Mayor of Cincinnati.



PLANT of the Drackett Co., Cincinnati.

American Soybean Association

Annual Meeting National Soybean Processors Association

Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 29-31

"Varietal Work Under the Expanded Program," Herbert W. Johnson, research agronomist, forage and range section, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The Need for Research on Soybean Oil Meal," Dr. J. C. Cowan, head, oilseeds section, Northern Utilization Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Ill.

"What Will We Get for 1955-Crop Soybeans?" Dr. T. A. Hieronymus, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"Are We Headed for Soybean Surpluses?" speaker to be announced.

1:30 p.m. Howard L. Roach, presiding
Director, American Soybean Association.

"The Market for Soya Products in Europe," G. Chipperfield, president, International Association of Seed Crushers, London, England.

"The European Market from the American Viewpoint," J. W. J. Stedman, marketing specialist, fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Soybeans With Which We Must Compete in European Markets," Paul E. Quintus, director, fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The New Soybean Grades and the

Export Samples," Jason C. Barr, chief, inspection branch, grain division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(The above two presentations in connection with the exhibit of soybean samples gathered from throughout the world by USDA representatives, and on display on the convention floor.)

"The Government's Position in Fats and Oils," speaker to be announced.

Pavilion Caprice

5:45 p. m.

Reception, courtesy Procter & Gamble Co.

Ballroom

7:00 p. m.

Annual convention banquet.
Entertainment.

Presentation of honorary life membership award.

"The Farmer's Stake in World Trade," Hon. Charles P. Taft, president, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wednesday, Aug. 31

Ballroom

9:00 a. m. Jake Hartz, Jr., presiding

Annual business meeting, American Soybean Association.

10:15 a. m. Albert Dimond, presiding
Vice President, American Soybean Association.

"The National Soybean Crop Improvement Council," J. W. Calland, managing director, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Decatur, Ind.

"The Interdependence of Soybean Processors and Growers," Dwayne Andreas, president, Honeyamead Products Co., Mankato, Minn.

"How Much Soybean Oil Meal Can We Utilize?" speaker to be announced.

Pavilion Caprice

12:30 noon

Luncheon, speaker to be announced.

Ballroom

2:00 p. m. David G. Wing presiding
Director, American Soybean Association.

"Soybeans in the 1956 Farm Programs," Marvin McLain, director, grain division, Commodity Stabiliza-



NSPA Pres. R. G. Houghtlin

Greetings from Pres. Houghtlin

I should like to join with President Hartz in urging all segments of the soybean industry to attend the meeting at Cincinnati. Processor attendance at our Aug. 29 annual meeting promises to be large and most of them will stay over to attend the sessions of the American Soybean Association.

This should provide a real opportunity for all segments of the industry to become better acquainted and to discuss mutual problems.

R. G. Houghtlin, President
**NATIONAL SOYBEAN
PROCESSORS
ASSOCIATION**

tion Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Congress Looks at Price Supports on Non-Basic Crops," Congressman Ralph Harvey (R., Ind.).

"The Farm Bureau Looks at Agricultural Surpluses," Dr. Kenneth Hood, assistant secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.

"Can We Expand Soybean Oil Markets?" speaker to be announced.

4:30 p. m.

Adjournment.



CINCINNATI, ASA-NSPA convention city. Night view of Tyler Davidson Fountain with Carew Tower in background.

Be Sure to See the Exhibits

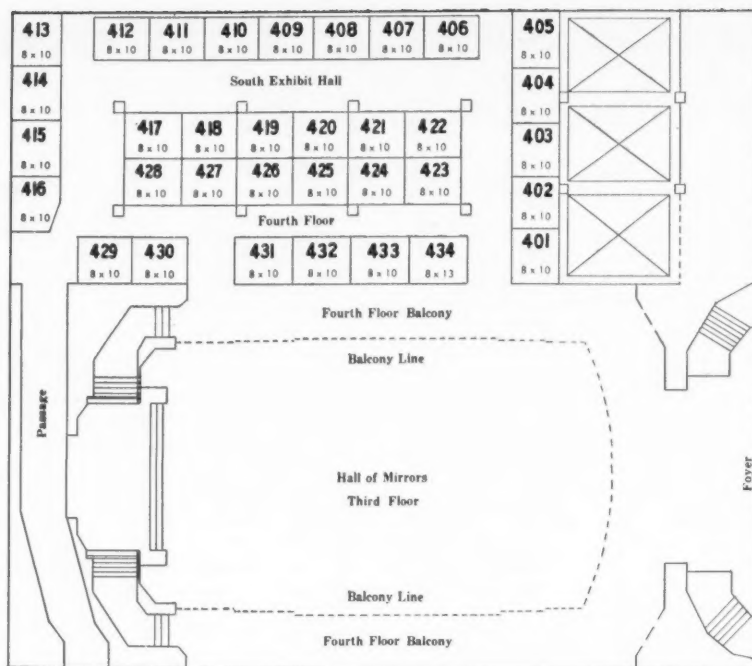
BE SURE to visit the convention exhibits while at the combined meetings at Netherland Plaza Hotel Aug. 29-31.

You will find all exhibits within easy access of the meeting hall. And the wide range of equipment and services offered by the various firms serving the industry will be well worth your time.

Representatives of the firms with exhibits at the convention will be there with one purpose in mind—to make your acquaintanceship, to visit with you, and to be of service to you.

Following are the firms that had reserved space at press time:

Aeroglide Corp.
V. D. Anderson Co.
William H. Banks Warehouses, Inc.
Blaw-Knox Co.
Chicago Board of Trade
Crown Iron Works Co.
J. H. Day Co.
Albert Dickinson Co.
A. T. Ferrell & Co.
French Oil Mill Machinery Co.
Hart Carter Co.
Hot Spot Detector, Inc.
S. Howes Co., Inc.
Leslie Analytical Organization
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane



HOTEL floor plan showing exhibit booths at ASA convention.

National Association of Margarine Manufacturers
Precision Scientific Co.
Quality Industries, Inc.
Seedburo Equipment Co.
Shanzer Manufacturing Co.
Soybean Digest
Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Co.
Supply Service, Inc.
U. S. Rubber Co.
Urbana Laboratories
Western Rubber Products Co.

Uncleaned Beans Don't Store Well

I AM a strong advocate of cleaning beans before storage," said Ralph Woodruff, manager of Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark., in a recent talk before the Tri-States Superintendents' Association at Edgewater, Miss.

"A good many years ago, we found that we could not safely store uncleaned beans. The heavy green foreign material would cause us trouble inevitably.

"We installed cleaning equipment of enough capacity to permit us to clean as we unload and that solved our problem.

"We have had no heating of beans in storage since this installation was made. We have a much better quality bean to deal with and we have provided additional storage for clean soybeans by releasing this space usurped by foreign material. Also, cleaning is a 'must' ahead of a drier."

Broadcast in Corn

Soybeans were broadcast in corn at lay-by time at the Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station, the Station reports.

"The idea is that lambs will graze on them and the lower leaves of the corn, giving us some fat lambs this fall. One bushel of beans an acre was broadcast with an electric seeder mounted on the cultivator."

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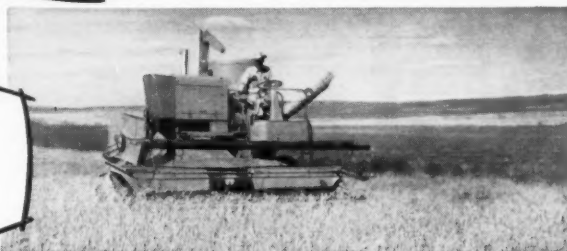
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Here's capacity to beat far bigger machines—with light-draft performance that gets crops fast! Chain raddle feeder assures a positive feed under all conditions. Tread adjusts for easier row crop harvesting. With 88-inch cut header or windrow pickup.



Every bushel pays you better when you buy one of these 5 HARVESTORS



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FOR CHAMPION UNI-FARMOR PERFORMANCE

Powered and propelled by the MM Uni-Tractor, this Uni-Harvester gives you self-propelled operation with famed Harvester performance. The same Uni-Tractor mounts Uni-Farmor machines for forage chopping, windrowing, corn husking and corn picking-shelling. With 9-foot header or windrow pickup.

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BUILT FOR YOUR LOWEST-COST HARVEST

A 2-plow tractor easily pulls and powers the light-running Harvester "69". Straight-through design and full-length separation are built-in advantages for big capacity... clean grain. Engine or PTO drive, 69-inch cut header or windrow pickup.



G-4 HARVESTOR

ALL-TIME FAVORITE IN THE 12-FOOT SIZE

Big capacity, light weight, and outstanding performance make the G-4 Harvester the all-time biggest seller in the 12-foot pull-type size. All-steel auger conveyor, exclusive MM "full-width" cylinder feed, and full 3,520 square inches of straw rack surface mean big capacity... clean grain.

Leading sellers everywhere!

It's the *extra* bushels—the bushels you didn't expect to get—that pay you best! One wind-battered, weed-infested field is all you need to prove the crop-saving performance of an MM Harvester. For these are the combines only Minneapolis-Moline could build, with a 70-year threshing tradition behind them! MM Harvestors are built to get all the crop economically, whether the stand is light or extra heavy—down or up.

This year, pay yourself a harvest bonus. Pick the Harvester that makes every crop yield more, every bushel cost you less. Pick the MM Harvestors—performance leaders unsurpassed!

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA



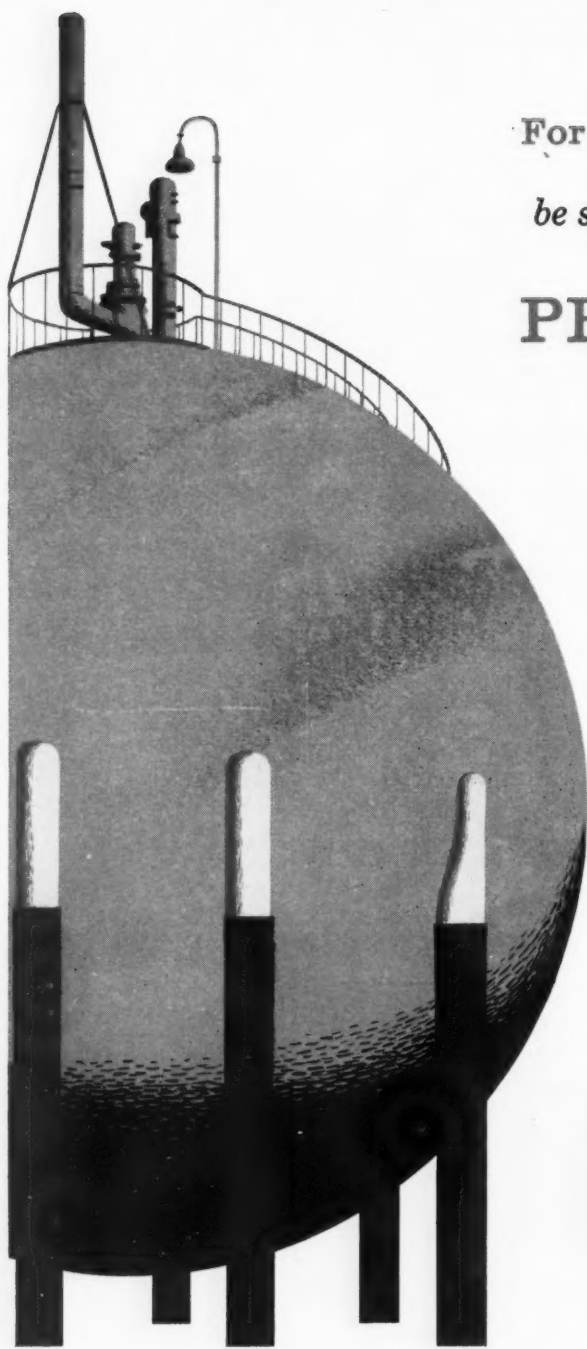
GET TOP BEAN PRICES

WITH MM CLEANING EQUIPMENT

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"88" Harvester	Scour-Kleen
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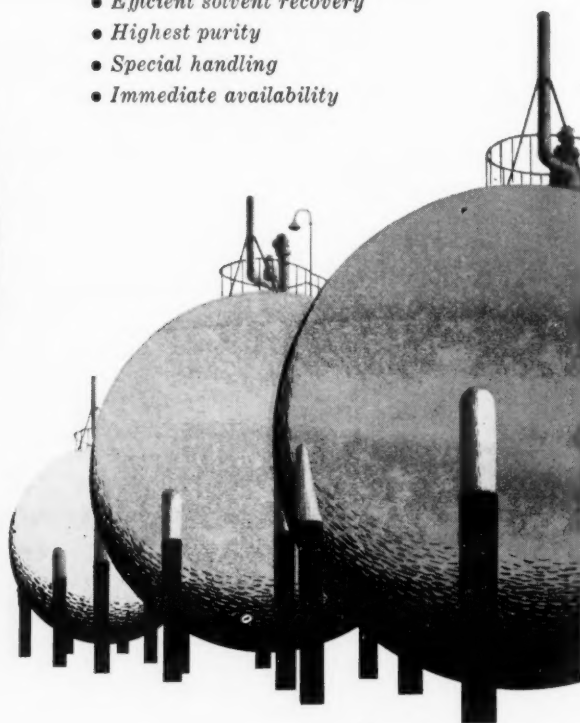


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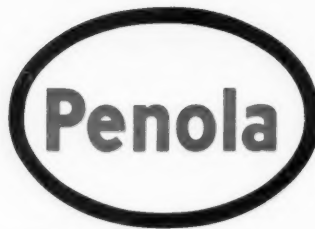
- *High oil recovery*
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For expert technical assistance and any technical data you require regarding *your* processing operations, be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you.

Penola Oil Company New York • Detroit • Chicago





HEAVY LOSSES in soybeans will result from same settings as for small grain.

Cut Losses, F. M.!

You can profit from the revised grading standards . . .
if you operate your combine right

By J. C. HACKLEMAN and A. L. YOUNG

Professor, Crops Extension, and Associate Professor of Farm Power, University of Illinois

FARMERS learned 20 years or more ago that the combine was capable of harvesting soybeans with much less labor and with less loss in the field than with the binder and threshing machine. They also were able to harvest the beans with relatively low amount of inert matter.

Until the recently revised standards there was in a sense a premium for poor threshing. Most good producers were frank to admit that it was possible to do a better job of combining than the grades required.

This acceptance of inferior grain quality with little or no incentive for better work has had a tendency to cause farmers to relax in their efforts at good weed control.

The fact that farmers who are producing soybean seed either for their own customers or for sale to a wholesale seed house can combine a much better quality of grain than the market required indicates that with present combines and an incentive better quality soybeans can be marketed.

What is need is primarily:

- 1—Fewer cracked or split beans.
- 2—Less foreign material such as weed seeds and pieces of stem and leaf of both weed and soybean plants.

Mechanical Damage

Presumably nearly all mechanical damage to threshed beans occurs at the cylinder. This may be due to:

- 1—Too high a cylinder speed.
- 2—Too little clearance between cylinder and concave. Occasionally defective or improperly set augers and elevators may cause a little of the damage.

Today the rubbing or rasp-type cylinder is used on most combines. Whereas with the spike tooth cylinder formerly used cylinder speeds for soybeans could be only about half that desired for wheat and oats, the necessary reduction may be somewhat less for the rubbing cylinder. *In general run the cylinder as fast as possible without excessive cracking.* In checking this, while trying differ-

ent speeds, have more than normal clearance between cylinder and concave to be certain that none of the damage is caused by excessive rubbing.

The amount of rubbing will vary considerably with the condition of the crop (maturity and amount of moisture in the plant) and with the kind, amount and moisture of weeds that must be taken through the machine.

Growing a crop relatively free of weeds makes it possible to combine the soybeans more rapidly and much more easily secure the minimum of foreign material desired.

Excessive rubbing at the cylinder in an effort to shell some of the very toughest pods may not be advisable, since in so doing we tend to chew portions of the plant (both soybeans and weed) into fine material that falls through grate and straw rack and tends to so overload the cleaning sieves that proper operation becomes impossible there. This results in

much more foreign material in the threshed beans, and often increases losses in the chaff to an extent that more than offsets the beans saved by threshing out the tougher pods.

Foreign Material

All separating and cleaning portions of the machine (straw rack, shoe, fan, weed screen) should be kept operating at recommended speeds. Improper operation of the straw rack may not greatly affect quality of the threshed beans but can greatly increase losses. The top sieve and chaffer should be adjusted as nearly as possible to carry all but shelled beans and unthreshed pods out of the machine.

When the crop is especially weedy it may be necessary to decrease the size of opening in the chaffer extension so that a minimum of material is allowed to drop into the tailings auger. The ideal situation is to have only unthreshed pods returned to the cylinder for rethreshing. Keep openings in the lower sieve as small as possible and yet have a minimum of threshed beans going into the tailings.

While adjusting the machine examine the tailings to see what is being returned there. In general use a quite strong blast from the fan,

especially at the front edge of the sieves. The more quickly you lift the lighter material in the chaff the better chance the sieves have to separate out the heavier foreign material and let the beans through the openings. Only an extremely strong blast will actually blow soybeans out of the back of the machine.

Weed Screens

When weeds are in the crop, it is usually impossible to prevent considerable small weed seed from going through the sieves with the beans. To remove these a weed screen must be used with openings small enough to keep whole beans on top but let weed seeds and at least part of the cracked beans through. In general, this needs to be a driven rotating screen mounted above the grain tank.

Stationary screens, such as are sometimes placed in the bottom of the elevators, tend to become clogged and ineffective; moreover, they are not easily observed and cannot easily be changed when a different size of opening is needed.

Follow Manual

As always, we must emphasize that you follow the instructions and suggestions prepared for your make and model of machine. We have spoken here only in very general

terms; the actual adjustments needed vary considerably on different machines, and manufacturer, dealer, or operator experienced with the same type of machine must give you more detailed instructions that may be needed for your particular machine.

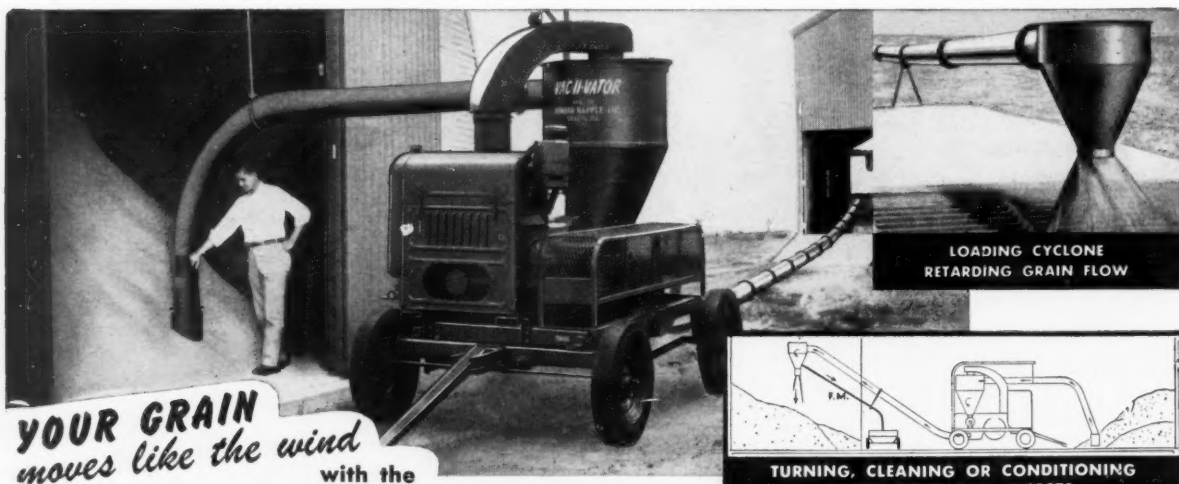
Grain Storage Tight

GRAIN storage will be very tight again this year, Acting Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse has warned. He urges farmers take immediate steps to provide the additional storage space they will need.

"The prospect of the second largest total crop production in our history, coming on top of record carry-overs of supplies produced in previous years, brings farmers face-to-face with serious storage problems again," said Morse.

"I cannot urge too strongly that farmers—especially in the Cornbelt—start planning now to buy or build any additional storage they will need."

Purchase by Commodity Credit Corp. of additional storage bins of up to 100 million bushels capacity, if needed to meet storage requirements this year, has been authorized by the CCC board of directors.



YOUR GRAIN
moves like the wind

with the

New 900 SUPER VAC-U-VATOR

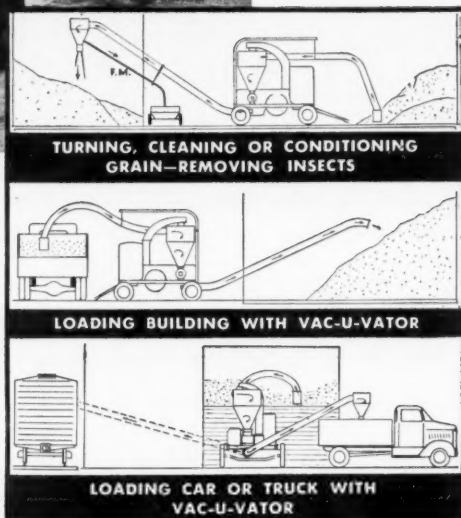
to or from FLAT STORAGE economically!!

The newest—easiest and most economical method of conditioning and moving grain from flat storage with no grain damage. Fully portable and a one man operation. The revolutionary Vac-u-vator will transfer grain 300 feet entirely by air flow without damage. Capacity—Corn, Oats, Barley 1200-1600 Bu. per hour. Wheat, Soybeans 800-1200 Bu. per hour. Rice 1200-1400 Bu. per hour.

Write for further information

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USE THE VAC-U-VATOR PURCHASE PLAN
VAC-U-VATORS NOW AVAILABLE ON LIBERAL TERMS



SOYBEAN GROWERS HAVE NOTHING BUT PRAISE FOR THE **NEW** JOHN DEERE **45** COMBINE

**"CLEANEST AND BEST
THRESHED BEANS OF
THE YEAR"**



"When I delivered my beans to the elevator, the elevator man told me they were the cleanest and best threshed beans of the year. They were harvested with my John Deere 45 Combine."

A. D. Whitcomb
Burnside, Illinois

**"COMBINED BEANS WHEN OTHERS
WERE UNABLE TO OPERATE"**

"During soybean harvest, the fields were very soft and conditions were terrible. I combined beans with the John Deere 45 where other combines were unable to operate."

Dale Pollock
Spencerville, Ohio

**"MORE THAN ENOUGH CAPACITY
FOR HEAVY BEANS"**

"I combined over 220 acres of oats and 180 acres of soybeans with my 45. These were heavy crops, but the 45 had more than ample capacity to handle them. The steel walker type straw rack is one reason I purchased the machine, and it certainly proved its great separating ability."

Lester Freund
Walcott, Iowa



Above is the new John Deere 45 Eight- or Ten-Foot Self-Propelled. Notice how the operator sits up high out of dirt and engine heat. The Hart Scour-Kleen is extra equipment.

FROM every soybean-growing section of the country come glowing reports from owners of the new John Deere 45 Eight- or Ten-Foot Self-Propelled. These reports tell of the amazing capacity of the 45 which enabled it to combine in heavy, weedy crops that would have stopped an ordinary combine. They tell how easy the 45 is to handle in soft,

loose soil. They tell of getting more and cleaner beans per acre. And, they tell of the dependable, low-cost work of this outstanding combine.

It is no wonder that the new 45 has created so much enthusiasm among soybean growers as well as grain and seed growers, for the 45 has such better-work features as hydraulically controlled platform which cuts from 2 to 31 inches . . . famous John Deere open-bar grate

which allows up to 90 per cent separation at the instant of threshing . . . selective ground speed . . . quick-stop throw out for platform and feeder—and many, many more advantages you would expect to find only on a larger combine.

For a faster, more profitable harvest, it will pay you to get further information, now!

**SEE YOUR
JOHN DEERE DEALER**

There's a John Deere Combine to Fit Every Farm



This is the big 12- or 14-foot No. 55 with straw chopper. Straw chopper is extra equipment and is also available for the 45.



Above is the 25 Pull-Type Combine—the big-capacity two-row combine that handles the heaviest, tallest bean crop with ease.



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Steps in Soybean Grading

Under Revised Standards Effective Sept. 1

Adapted from U. S. Department of Agriculture extension service folder.

FARMERS know they cannot get top prices for dirty wool, mixed eggs, or tree-run apples. The same is true of low-grade soybeans. This article shows you how to tell soybeans of high grade.

Sample

Start with a fair sample of the soybeans. (Grain graders use a long metal trier, or probe, to draw a sample.)

The first five tests are made before the sample is sieved.

1. Odor

Smell the sample. Soybeans with a musty, sour, or other bad odor will be graded as Sample. Soybeans can grade No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, or as Sample. Sample grade is the lowest. The higher grades bring higher prices. No. 2 is the grade used most in the soybean business.

2. Weevil and Garlic

If the soybeans are infested with live weevils or other live insects injurious to stored grain, the term "weevily" is added to the grade, as No. 2 Yellow Soybeans, Weevily.

If 1,000 grams (about 2¼ lb.) of the soybeans contain five or more garlic bulbets (wild onions), the term "garlicky" is added to the grade, as No. 2 Yellow Soybeans, Garlicky.

Weevils and garlic are seldom found in soybeans, except in a few counties.

3. Moisture

Soybeans must be dry to keep from spoiling in the bin. Grade No. 2 may have no more than 14 parts of water in 100 parts of soybeans (14 percent). Grain inspectors make tests for water content with moisture machines. Most farmers know by the hardness of the grain when soybeans are dry enough to store safely.

4. Test Weight

Good soybeans are plump and heavy. Grain inspectors use a brass quart measure and beam in making test weight. No. 2 soybeans must test at least 54 pounds to the bushel. Farmers with clean, dry, ripe soybeans never have trouble with test weight.

5. Foreign Material

Soybeans should be clean. Dirt

REVISED GRADE CHART FOR SOYBEANS

Grade	Minimum test weight per bushel	Moisture	Splits	Maximum limits of—			
				Damaged kernels	Heat damaged	Foreign material	Brown, black, and/or bicolored soybeans in yellow or green soybeans
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1.....	56	13.0	10	2.0	0.2	1.0	1.0
2.....	54	14.0	20	3.0	0.5	2.0	2.0
3 ¹	52	16.0	30	5.0	1.0	3.0	5.0
4 ²	49	18.0	40	8.0	3.0	5.0	10.0

Sample grade: Sample grade shall be soybeans which do not meet the requirements for any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive; or which are musty, sour, or heating; or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which contain stones or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.

¹ Soybeans which are purple mottled or stained shall be graded not higher than No. 3.

² Soybeans which are materially weathered shall be graded not higher than No. 4.

and weed seeds lower the price and grade. Inspectors clean soybean samples with a screen or sieve. The sieve has round holes one-eighth of an inch across. Dirt, pieces of soybeans, and other matter taken out with this sieve are known as fine foreign material. Foreign material also includes corn and other grains, sticks, pods, weed stems, and large weed seeds, such as those of cockle-burs, morning-glory, horsenettles, or groundcherries, which will not go through the sieve. Inspectors pick this coarse material off the sieve and add it to the material that went through the sieve. The combination of the fine material removed by the sieve and the coarse material that remained on the sieve makes up the foreign material.

To grade No. 2, soybeans cannot contain over 2 percent of foreign

material. See grade chart above, column headed "Foreign material."

The next three tests are made on the sample after it has been run over the sieve. The sample may still contain coarse foreign material.

6. Mixed Colors

Soybeans of different colors, such as black or brown in yellow, lower the value. Keep black, brown, and green beans away from the yellow. Over 2 percent other colors in yellow throws the sample out of the No. 2 grade. See grade chart.

7. Splits

When soybeans are very dry they may split when they go through the combine. The combine should be adjusted during the day as the beans become drier.

To be in No. 2 grade, beans may not be over 20 percent split. Frac-

What Farmers Can Do to Grow Soybeans That Will Grade High

1. Use good seed.—Get a high oil-yielding variety recommended by your own state experiment station.

2. Make a good seedbed.—Work the ground well to kill weeds before planting the seed. Plant soon after corn, when the ground is warm, and preferably in rows, so that beans can be cultivated. Late-planted beans may not ripen and may lodge in the field. Inoculate the soil when soybeans are sown on land for the first time.

3. Harvest carefully.—Do not com-

bine until the seed is fully ripe. When soybeans are very dry, be careful not to split the seeds in combining or threshing. To prevent spoilage, soybeans should be thoroughly dry before they are put into the bin.

Licensed grain inspectors and federal grain-inspection supervisors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are the officials located in the larger grain markets who can give you further advice on grading soybeans.

HIGH-GRADE SOYBEANS

Have a good natural odor.
Are dry and clean, plump
and heavy.

Are not mixed with soy-
beans of another color.

Do not have many split or
damaged beans.

tions of 1 percent are disregarded in making this test.

8. Damage

Soybeans are used for food. Moldy, rotten, or frozen beans are not wanted, and the damaged beans cannot exceed 3 percent if the soybeans are to grade No. 2. Inspectors cut some of the beans in half with a sharp blade to be sure the damage has gone through the outside skin. When cut open, sound, ripe soybeans usually show a creamy-yellow color; any great difference in color indicates that the bean is damaged. If damp soybeans heat in the bin, the kernels may turn brown inside and look like overroasted peanuts. This is called heat damage, and mills do not want heat-damaged soybeans.

Heat damage is a factor for the first time. Soybeans which have been affected by heat will not be considered as heat damaged unless they are materially discolored. They will be of the type about which there can be no question regarding the cause of the discoloration. To grade No. 2, soybeans must not be more than .5 percent heat damaged.

9. Purple Stain

Soybeans that are purple mottled or stained cannot be graded higher than No. 3. Purple stain is prevalent only in local areas.

Intention of the Department of Agriculture is to degrade only those lots that present a very poor appearance on account of the purple stain, or those that contain a very high percentage of purple mottled soybeans.

Grain inspectors use small scales or balances to make correct tests of what the sample has in it. After your soybean sample is tested by the inspector it is graded. If it does not pass for No. 1, it may be No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, or Sample grade.

The inspector must give his reason for assigning the grade he gives to the soybeans. If you are not satisfied with the grade, you may appeal to the district grain-inspection supervisor, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The various steps in grading soybeans are illustrated at right.

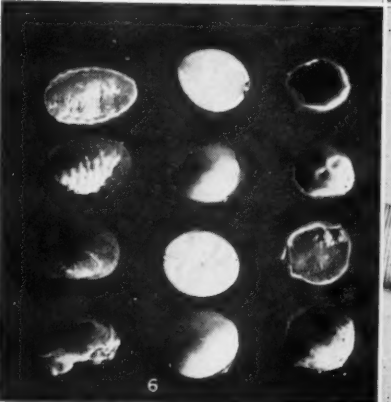
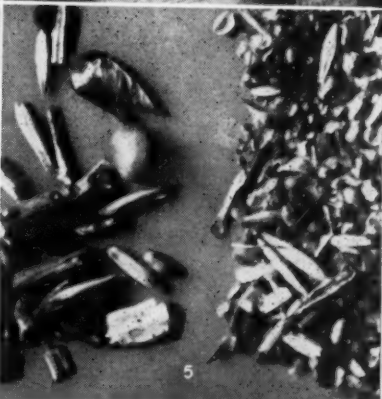
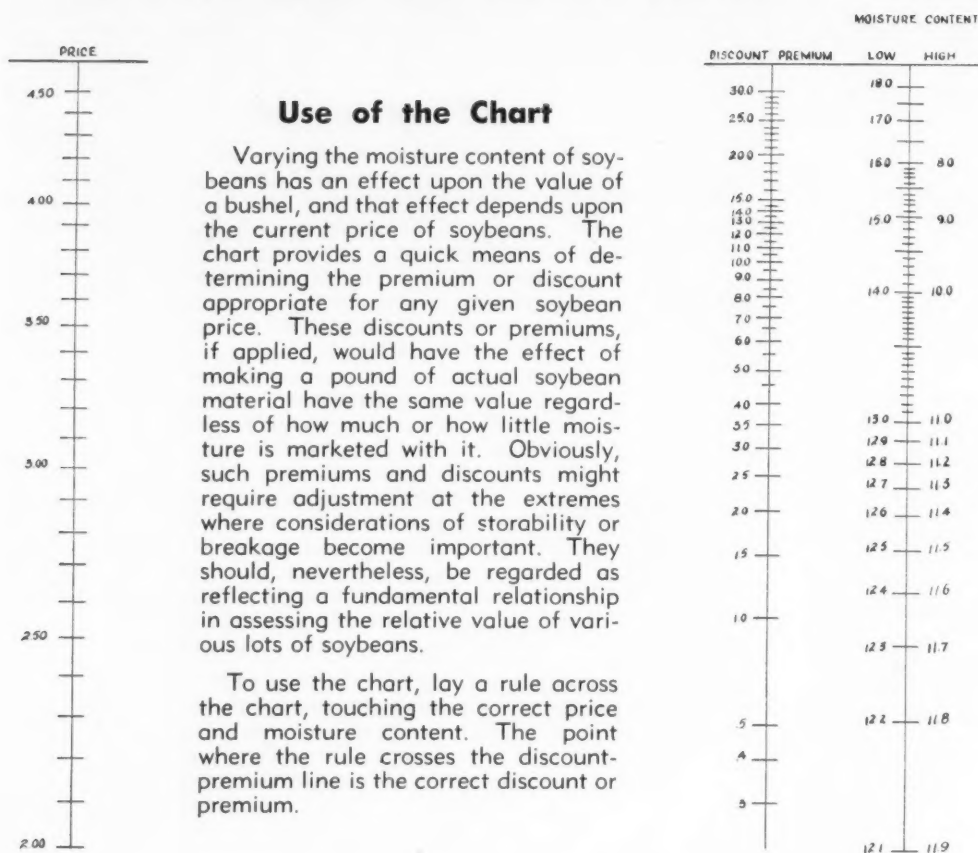


CHART FOR COMPUTING PREMIUMS AND DISCOUNTS



Soybean Price Should Reflect Moisture Content

THE AMOUNT of end products that can be produced from a bushel of soybeans is related directly to the percentage of moisture in that bushel. The more moisture, the less oil and meal that will be produced.

A bushel of soybeans containing 10 percent moisture produces more oil and meal than a bushel that contains 13 percent moisture, or 16 percent moisture. A 10-percent-moisture bushel contains 1.61 pounds more meal than a 13-percent-moisture bushel and 3.23 pounds more meal than a 16-percent-moisture bushel, according to L. F. Stice, University of Illinois farm economist. And it contains .34 pounds more oil than 13-percent and .68 pounds more

oil than 16-percent-moisture beans. (See table page 21.)

Yet present day markets do not in any accurate way reflect the differences in value due to moisture content. As Stice points out, present marketing practices recognize the differences in moisture content of soybeans largely by:

1—Higher basic bids for dry beans, and

2—A schedule of price discounts for moisture in excess of the basic bid which last year was for 13-percent-moisture beans.

But under this system the man who produces 10-percent-moisture soybeans may receive little or no reward for doing so. And on the other hand, the man who produces 15-percent-moisture soybeans may

be discounted more heavily than the value of his end products warrants. At a base price of \$2.65, the man who produced 10-percent-moisture beans suffered a penalty of 9 cents and the one who produced 15-percent-moisture beans a penalty of 5 cents a bushel under the 1954 schedule of discounts which offered no premiums for low moisture content. (See table.)

To bring about buying practices that will correspond more closely to the actual value of soybeans at any moisture level two things are needed:

1—Premiums and discounts that will apply below as well as above a base moisture level.

2—An easily applied schedule that will reflect market prices and values

Discounts and Penalties Based on Actual Yields of Oil and Meal Under 1954 Discount Schedule at \$2.65 Base Price

Moisture Content	Discounts	Penalties	Moisture Content	Discounts	Penalties
10.0%	None	.09c	13.5%	.02½c	.01c
10.5	None	.07½	14.0	.05	.02
11.0	None	.06	14.5	.07½	.03
11.5	None	.04½	15.0	.09	.04
12.0	None	.03	15.5	.10½	.05
12.5	None	.01½	16.0	.13	.06

Prepared by L. F. Stice, University of Illinois.

Yield and Value of Meal and Oil at Different Moisture Levels of Soybeans

Contents per bushel	Percent of Moisture per Bushel		
	10.0	13.0	16.0
Gross weight, lbs.	60.00	60.00	60.00
Deduct:			
2% foreign material, lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.20
Weight of water, lbs.	5.88	7.64	9.41
Weight of dry matter, lbs.	52.92	51.16	49.39
Oil yield, lbs. (a)	10.14	9.80	9.46
Meal yield (moisture free) lbs.	42.78	41.35	39.93
Meal at 12% moisture, lbs.	48.61	47.00	45.38
Value of products per bushel:			
Soybean oil @ 12c lb.	\$1.22	\$1.18	\$1.14
Soybean meal (12%) @ 3c lb.	1.46	1.41	1.36
Total	\$2.68	\$2.59	\$2.50
Variations from 13.0% beans, per pound	+.09c	0	-.09c

(a) Assumes 21% oil with 91.23% recovery in processing. Prepared by L. F. Stice, University of Illinois.

based on actual yields of oil and meal at different moisture levels. Premiums and discounts should fluctuate as the price of beans fluctuates. At a price of \$2 the premium or discount should be only half the premium or discount that would apply at a \$4 price.

A simple chart is needed to establish such premiums or discounts at any given moisture level. The above chart was prepared by Dr. V. I. West of the University of Illinois. He has made a long study of soybean buying practices.

Dr. West points out that some adjustment may have to be made at extremes of moisture, where problems of cracking or storability may enter in. But the chart should serve as a most useful guide at more normal moisture levels.

We will welcome the comments of our readers on usage of this or a similar chart to establish a fair schedule of premiums and discounts for moisture content.

Beans Resist Drought

SOYBEANS show more resistance to drought than either corn or cotton, it has been shown by irrigation experiments at the Delta branch of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

Apparently for this reason, the soybean response to irrigation in two years' experiments was considerably less than was true with cotton or corn.

Since the yield of the unirrigated beans was so high, the results of the tests may not have application under most farm conditions, the experiment station workers feel.

It was indicated that the peak

need for water was during fruit set. The wettest treatment produced largest plants, the beans were set slightly higher on the plants, and more lodging occurred.

The Ogden variety was used in 1952 and the Lee variety in 1954. The water was applied by sprinkling one year and by furrow the other.

Results of the two-year tests are shown in the table. Other tests on buckshot and sandy loam soils increased yields by 9.6 and 10.3 bushels respectively through irrigation.

Summarizing the results of the soybean experiments:

1—Yields were increased six to ten bushels per acre.

2—Irrigation before the fruiting stage began apparently was not beneficial.

3—Soybeans remained in an unwilted condition much longer than cotton or corn under drought conditions.

4—The size of the soybean seed was increased by irrigation.

The influence of irrigation at different moisture levels on the yield of soybeans on a Dubbs fine sandy loam soil, 1952 and 1954

Moisture level when irrigated	No. of irrigations	Inches of water applied	Date of first irrigation	Date of last irrigation	Bushels per acre
1952—Planted May 14					
1. No irrigation	0	0			24.5
2. Permanent wilting percentage	1	2	Aug. 25	Aug. 25	29.3
3. 50% of available capacity	5	10	June 25	Aug. 25	31.7
4. 75% of available capacity	7	14	June 18	Aug. 25	30.9
1954—Planted May 25					
1. No irrigation	0	0			37.4
2. Permanent wilting percentage	1	3	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	44.3
3. 50% of available capacity	4	12	July 16	Sept. 8	44.5
4. 75% of available capacity	7	14	July 2	Sept. 8	40.6

Bankruptcy Petition

Consumers Soybean Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, has filed a petition for bankruptcy in U. S. District Court in Minneapolis, it is reported. Plant, 120-ton-capacity expellers, is at Lakeville, Minn.

Hearing of creditors was held June 21.

Manufacturers of new burlap and cotton bags

Exclusive producers of

NU-SEME burlap bags — These are processed used bags with a new seam for added strength, enhanced appearance AND at a worthwhile saving in tonnage sacking cost.

Central Bag & Burlap Co.
4513-21 S. Western Blvd.
Chicago 9, Illinois

Feature Eichberg on Oilseed Symposium

JOSEPH EICHBERG, president of the American Lecithin Co., will be a featured speaker on the symposium, "Marketing the Products of Oilseeds," which will be part of the Minneapolis meeting of the American Chemical Society Sept. 12.

Mr. Eichberg will analyze the commercial growth of soya lecithin, and will argue for expanded research studies of the product. This natural phosphatide, which has been obtained as a byproduct in the degumming of crude soybean oil, is attracting wide interest because of its surface active properties. Also, it is receiving increasing attention as a pharmaceutical.

Other speakers on the program will be concerned with the marketing of vegetable oils and proteins. According to Dr. Malcolm M. Renfrew of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., who will preside at the symposium, outstanding speakers will appear.

Speakers and their subjects:

- M. M. Renfrew, Introductory remarks.
- E. H. Russell, "Commodity Trading in Oilseeds and Their Products."
- W. F. Schroeder, "Technical Representation in the Shortening Industry."
- Joseph Eichberg, "The Lecithin Story—With a Moral."



Joseph Eichberg

H. A. Olendorf and M. W. Dippold, "Marketing of Vegetable Oilseed Proteins."
E. Scott Pattison, "Developing Markets for Fatty Acids."

Charles G. Moore, "Are the Vegetable Oil Producers Really Promoting Their Products to Paint and Resin Manufacturers?"

Max Kantor, "How the Vegetable Oil Producers Expect to Meet the Needs of the Paint Industry."

George K. Nelson, "New Product Development Programs for Processors of Vegetable Oilseeds."

Certificates on New Basis Sept. 1

FEDERAL grading certificates on soybeans effective Sept. 1 will be issued only on the basis of the revised standards that go into effect on that date, Hazen P. English, in charge of the Chicago field headquarters for the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, has informed the Soybean Digest.

Mr. English's statement was in answer to questions by buyers of whether the new standards will apply on soybean sales contracts made before the standards were announced. At issue in most cases will be whether the new 2 percent or the old 3 percent maximum for foreign material will apply.

Whether the new or old standards are to apply to a particular transaction will have to be decided by buyer and seller, according to Mr. English, but it will be assumed that transactions not designated otherwise will be on the basis of the new grade in effect after Sept. 1.

If either the buyer or the seller indicates when the federal appeal certificate is requested that the sale or purchase was made on the basis of the old standards, the official grade under the old standards will be shown in that section of the grading certificate devoted to "remarks," according to Mr. English. Thus, when requested, the grading certificate will actually show both the old and the new grades. For example, if a particular lot of soybeans shows 2.4 percent foreign material, it will grade No. 3 on foreign material, but the bottom of the certificate will show that the lot would have graded No. 2 on the basis of the old standards, if requested.

It appears that the new standards will prevail on all soybean sales after Sept. 1 even though contracted earlier unless agreed otherwise by the buyer and seller.

Change by Patchin

Patchin Appraisals, Minneapolis, Minn., was incorporated on July 1, and will now be known as Patchin Appraisals, Inc., according to George Patchin, president.

Officers of the new corporation, in addition to Mr. Patchin: Robert H. Dunham, vice president; Robert E. Van Valkenburg, vice president; and George Patchin, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

The firm was organized three years ago by Mr. Patchin and now employs 15 full-time people. It provides valuation services to many leading millers and grain dealers.

General offices will continue at 4005 Vernon Ave., Minneapolis 16.

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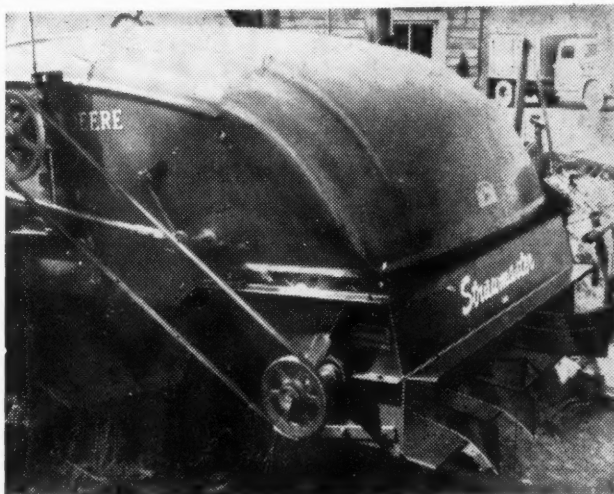
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 Angola, Ind.—Phone 193-L

Minneapolis, Minn.—Phone Bridgeport 7777



Pictured above is the Strawmaster attached to a John Deere combine. Include the make and number of your combine for complete details.

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Announce Sale Of Banks Firm

WILLIAM H. BANKS Warehouses, Inc., was purchased by American Express Field Warehousing Corp., a subsidiary of American Express Co., on July 13.

Banks will retain its corporate identity and David H. Coffman will continue as president. He has also



David H. Coffman

been named a vice president of American Express Field Warehousing Corp.

The territory heretofore served by the Banks organization will be known as American Express Field Warehousing Corp., William H. Banks division.

"The district managers and representatives of Banks in the various territories will continue to render the same efficient service as they have in the past," says Mr. Coff-

man. "The combination of these two strong warehouse companies will very soon result in complete coverage of the entire United States and the greater part of Canada. We will be better able to serve our customers as well as the banks holding our warehouse receipts."

The Chicago offices of American and Banks will be consolidated and remain at 209 South La Salle, which has been the Banks address for over 60 years.

Japan May Import More Beans in '55

JAPAN'S imports of soybeans during the Japanese fiscal year 1955 (Apr. 1, 1955 - Mar. 31, 1956) may be somewhat larger than in the previous 12 months, reports Joseph C. Dodson, assistant agricultural attache, American Embassy, Tokyo. Present indications are that the imports of soybeans during the 1955 fiscal year may total about 640,000 short tons (including 66,000 tons of soybeans for processing and re-export) as compared with 617,000 tons of soybeans in fiscal 1954.

For the next six-month period the government has decided to increase the imports of soybeans to about 320,000 tons (including 22,000 tons of soybean meal) from around 226,000 tons in the corresponding six months of 1954.

The increase in the budget for imports of most food items, including soybeans, can be attributed to the improvement of Japan's holdings of foreign exchange and, also, the government policy to increase the imports of necessary commodities by curtailing the imports of less essential items.

The Japanese government, as of April, was drafting a bill which calls

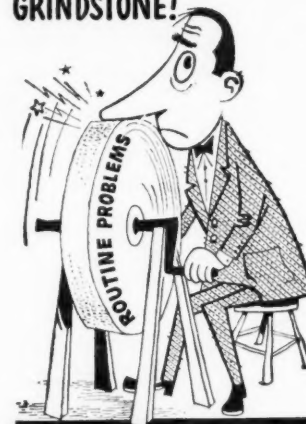
for price and distribution controls on imported sugar and soybeans. By this measure the government expects to reduce the retail prices of refined sugar and soybean oil, considered high at present.

Multipurpose Food

A MIXTURE of peanut, sesame and soybean cakes is the basis for a multipurpose human food developed by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, according to the American consulate general at Madras.

Evolved after four years of research, the food, cheaper than rice, will be a useful supplement to a typical rice diet. Fortified with calcium, iron, and vitamins A, D, and B-complex, the new food was tried on rats for two generations with no adverse affects.

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Washington 4, D. C.

Mississippi Soybean Pioneer Has Passed



L. S. Stoner

L. S. STONER, one of Mississippi's largest soybean producers and a former director of the American Soybean Association, died suddenly June 25 at his home near Holly Bluff, Miss. He was 68 years old.

Stoner was one of the first to grow soybeans on a large scale in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. He was among the oldtime soybean producers in his area. He had long ago largely changed over from cotton to soybeans. With 3,200 cultivated acres, 2,500 were in soybeans and only a few acres in cotton for his tenants.

Stoner was one of the first large-scale mechanized operators. He said that cotton was too much work. "I want a minimum number of workers and I want to keep them busy all the time. The workers earn more and I earn more."

He came to the Delta from Greencastle, Ind., in 1919.

Offers New Service

A NEW licensed grain inspection service, with Philip C. Breay as its head, will soon be in operation at Chattanooga, Tenn., according to an announcement by Nashville dis-

trict office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The newly established Chattanooga Grain Inspection Service will serve the grain and feed industry in the Chattanooga area and add to the facilities of the growing Southeastern grain terminal.

Mr. Breay has 23 years experience in the handling, storing and inspection of grain for the performance of his new duties. In 1932 he started his career in a small country elevator where he learned the buying, selling and storing of all types of grain. In 1938 he was ap-

pointed to a position in the warehouse division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by 1939 he had become a federal grain inspector with the Department.

Finland's Imports

Finland imported 82,367 tons of oilseed cakes and meals in the period Nov. 1, 1954-May 20, 1955, including 9,921 tons of soybean oil meal of U. S. origin, reports USDA's Foreign Crops and Markets. The U. S. meal was a switch transaction with Egypt and was reported to be very high quality.

MATTHEWS

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ADM Plans Major Expansion at Mankato Plant

RICHER, smoother doughnuts for the nation's dunkers, new high-energy feeds for poultry and hogs, and glues for the plywood factories of the Pacific Northwest will result from a new group of products which will soon be manufactured from soybeans at Mankato, Minn. This news is contained in an announcement by Thomas L. Daniels, president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, of a major plant expansion project now underway at ADM's Mankato properties.

New construction involves a three-story addition to the soybean preparation building the big ADM plant completed in 1950. Equipment to be installed includes special new machines for dehulling soybeans, and milling equipment which will grind soy flour to a fineness exceeding that of wheat flour.

First products of the new plant addition, according to A. C. Hoehne, vice president of ADM's soybean division, will be energy-packed soybean oil meal for hog and poultry feeds. The meal, an original ADM development, is especially adapted for use in high energy feeds, Hoehne explained, because it contains a higher percentage of protein than regular soybean oil meal. Technically it is called 50 percent protein soybean oil meal and is in much demand in



ARTIST'S conception of how the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Mankato soybean plant will look when the expansion program is completed next October. Three-story addition to the soybean preparation building (center) will house equipment for dehulling soybeans and for grinding soy flour.

the fast-growing broiler industry. This Mankato product will be placed on the market shortly after Oct. 1, completion date for the plant expansion. It is also being produced now at ADM's plant at Decatur, Ill.

A second group of products scheduled for immediate production is a family of industrial soy flours, marketed under the ADM trade name Kaysoy. These are highly refined proteins, used widely as adhesives and coatings. Many millions of pounds of such flours are now used annually in the making of water-resistant plywood glues. They are used also in wallpapers to tie the decorative coating to the paper; in

making paper, insecticide sprays, and for many other everyday needs.

Production of edible soy flours will be started as soon as milling installations are perfected. Use of soy flours in deluxe food products is now increasing very rapidly, Hoehne says. They make delicate tasty, fine-textured doughnuts; special bleaching ingredients for white bread; and are used in cakes, cookies, crackers, and pancake mixes.

E. W. Schmidt, Jr., plant superintendent, says the new addition will expand ADM's Mankato production by about 10 percent. The construction contract has been placed with Cunningham-Limp Co., general contractors of Detroit, Mich., who recently built the large new fatty alcohol plant for ADM at Ashtabula, Ohio.

TRADERS IN FUTURES

Subscribers to The Leslie Commodity Letter currently hold the following positions:

	Recent price	Profit per contract
Short November Soybeans at \$2.48.....	\$2.18¾	\$1444
Short January Soybeans at \$2.37½.....	\$2.21¼	\$ 544

Our commitment suggestions were 68% profitable during 1954 or correct nearly 7 out of every 10 times. Chicago December wheat was purchased at \$196¼, a price within ½ cent of the season's low. This was eventually sold at \$2.27½, only 2½ cents from the season's high, establishing a profit of \$1544 per contract.

To receive our current analysis of the wheat situation and our comprehensive review of the price outlook for new crop soybeans, oil, and meal, fill out the subscription form and mail it today.

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1227-B Bryden Road Columbus 5, Ohio
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Gross Returns from Beans, Other Crops

SOYBEANS showed greater gross returns than oats but less than corn and wheat on sizable Illinois acreages in 1954, reports J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., farm manager.

The figures, as reported by Johnson:

877 acres of oats, average yield 55.12 bushels, average price 65.7 cents, gross income to owner \$18.15 per acre.

1,007 acres of wheat, average yield 43.65, average price \$1.97, gross return per acre \$43.01.

1,862 acres of soybeans, average yield 28.16 bushels, average price \$2.60, gross return per acre \$36.66.

1,707 acres of corn, average yield 61.76 bushels, average price \$1.37, gross return per acre \$42.54.



NOTE JELL formation. Paint does not pour out of can or drip off the brush.

New Gel Paints Based on Soy

A REPORTED BOON to home painters are the revolutionary gel paints recently introduced by leading paint manufacturers.

The new paints owe their properties to polyamide resins made of soybean or other oils by General Mills, Inc.

Entirely different from previous paints in both appearance and behavior, gel paint is about the same consistency as heavy cream or a soft pudding. Agitation—such as brushing, stirring or shaking—transforms it into a smooth, free-flowing liquid. Left undisturbed, the liquid immediately returns to its original semi-solid state.

Gel paint requires no stirring, thinning or mixing and is always ready for use.

For many homemakers, the new paint's most valuable characteristic is its "no-drip" feature. The gel retains its thick consistency on the brush or roller and "melts" only at the actual point of contact with the surface being painted. Excess paint doesn't flow off brush or down the handle.

Can may be bumped, tipped over, or even turned upside down . . . but the pudding-like contents won't spill out.

Pioneer in this paint revolution is T. F. Washburn Co. of Chicago. "Burnok," a patented gel paint base developed by Washburn after five years of research, is the foundation of the many gel paints now available under various labels in paint stores.

In a brief period "Burnok" sales have already grown to 50 percent of the total sales in the company's paint grinding division.

AUGUST, 1955

WHY Buy A... HOT SPOT Temperature System-



If You Can Answer "Yes" to These Questions
... You Don't Need a Hot Spot System

1. CAN YOU TELL WHEN OIL CONTENT "KICKS OFF" BEANS?

Hot Spot system warns you before such condition begins—in time to prevent losses. Hot Spot system keeps you one jump ahead of trouble.

2. CAN YOU SEE MOISTURE TRANS- LOCATION INSIDE YOUR BINS?

Hot Spot system can—virtually "x-rays" your bins from bottom to top at every 6-foot level. By interpreting temperature changes from bottom to top of bins, you can tell if moisture pockets are forming.

3. ARE YOU FINANCIALLY STRONG ENOUGH TO TAKE THE RISK?

Hot Spot system takes risk out of bean handling. Short harvest time forces you to take uneven beans . . . green and ripe beans. And shortages of box cars puts you in storing business. Then the risk in grade slipping is yours. Without Hot Spot system, loss of grade on one bin alone would pay for system. Hot Spot system eliminates loss of grade risk.

4. CAN YOU KEEP ALL FOREIGN MATERIAL OUT?

Neither can Hot Spot. But dirt-chaff, green weeds, seeds no bother to Hot Spot system . . . that's Hot Spot's job—to let you know if and where foreign material is disturbing, threatening your beans. Warns you before damage occurs.

5. ARE YOU A GOOD MERCHANDISER ... DO YOU KNOW WHICH BIN TO SHIP FIRST?

Sure, you are or you wouldn't be in business today. With Hot Spot system you can hold longer or ship on best market advantages . . . no "scared" turnings or shipping. Hot Spot guides shipping—tells which bin should go first and when.

DOC "HOT SPOT" says



"Your Grain's Health Is Your Elevator's Wealth"

HOT SPOT DETECTOR, Inc.

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DES MOINES, IOWA

CROP REPORT

New Record Soybean Crop Likely

THE CROP was off to an exceptionally good start in both northern and southern areas in late July. There was a possibility national yield per acre may be above 1954—which was 20.1 bushels—on a larger acreage.

Moisture supply was the best for several years with no serious threat of drought anywhere in the soybean belt, in contrast to the last several seasons.

There has been excessive rainfall recently in parts of the Midsouth. Heavy June rains delayed plantings in northern Indiana or forced replanting, but the crop was catching up fast in that state at press time.

Maturity was generally well advanced, but harvest could be a little later than 1954 if rainfall is normal from now on out.

Weed control may be a more serious problem than usual, particularly in areas of more than normal moisture.

About 18.4 million acres are expected to be harvested for beans this year if growers carry out their intentions according to the July 1 report of the USDA crop reporting board. This would be about 8 percent above the record 17 million acres harvested last year.

In the North Central states planted acreage is about 7 percent above last year with all states in the area reporting increases except Kansas. Minnesota shows a 16 percent in-

crease in acreage over last year, and is now second only to Illinois in acreage. Iowa and Indiana are a close third and fourth.

The South Atlantic states are the only area indicating a decline in soybean acreage.

Spot reports from Soybean Digest crop reporters and other sources:

Arkansas. U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board (7-18): Soybean prospects best in several years, with both early and late varieties making good progress, and the early ones blooming and setting pods.

Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart: Our prospects are the best in a number of years.

Illinois. R. W. Weitzer, Valley Farms, Carrollton (7-23): Crop condition excellent. Yield outlook 20 percent better than last year. New crop movement will begin Sept. 10, week later than 1954.

Walter W. McLaughlin, Citizens National Bank (7-22): Crop condition excellent. Yield outlook excellent if favorable weather continues. Crop movement will begin in September, about same as last year.

Albert Dimond, Lovington (7-22): Moisture adequate to too much in places. Vine growth excellent. Most old crop beans moved out 30-60 days ago. Would expect new crop movement to start at normal time, about Sept. 15-20.

Indiana. J. B. Edmondson, Dan-

ville (7-22): Earlier plantings in bloom. Beans now growing at phenomenal rate. Stands are even and good. Healthy, dark green color, showing uniform inoculation. Would say yield outlook 5-10 percent above 1954 right now, but weather can change picture. There seems to be a feeling of deep concern among farmers in regard to continued lowering of prices. This is being reflected by increasing acreages in effort to meet increasing costs. Farmers in past have depended on soybean crop to keep income level up.

Kansas. USDA crop and weather report (7-19): Soybean prospects generally quite good. Some plants losing lower leaves indicating need for moisture.

Louisiana. Mark H. Brown, Lake Providence (7-21): Most of crop will mature early. Too much rain last two weeks. Yield outlook good if rains stop. Grass very bad in some fields.

Maryland-Delaware. USDA crop and weather report (7-19): Most fields in excellent condition, but some late plantings seeded following harvest of small grains could use a good rain. Earliest plantings showing some bloom. In Sussex County, Del., a few fields have been cut for hay.

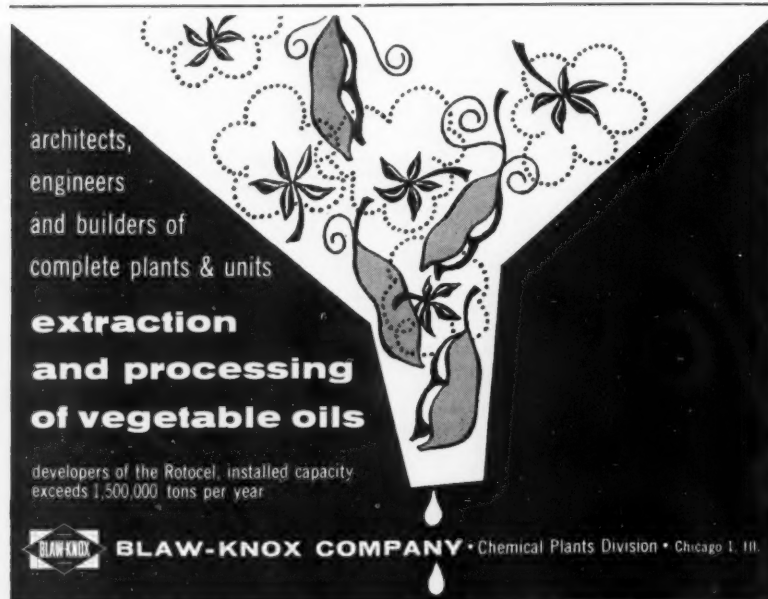
Minnesota. Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Fairbault (7-22): Maturity week to 10 days earlier than normal. Moisture and temperature normal. Yield outlook 10 percent over 1954. Small amount of leaf spot in a few fields. New crop movement will begin Sept. 15, week earlier than normal.

John W. Evans, Montevideo (7-20): Maturity normal or early. Crop in blossom. We received 13 inches rain June 30-July 14. Some fields grassy.

Mississippi. H. H. Huddleston, Lamont (7-20): After three years of very poor soybean yields due to extreme dry conditions we have abundant moisture, good stands, 10-20 percent increase in acreage, fair weed and grass control, and excellent prospects for a heavy production. This is what the soybean industry needs in this section because many growers were getting discouraged.

W. T. McKinney, Anguilla (7-21): Most beans following small grain making excellent growth although rather small yet. Normally planted beans have developed extra rank stalk and are showing many vines and weeds which will make harvesting difficult.

Missouri. J. Ross Fleetwood, Columbia (7-21): Crop condition excel-



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lent, weedy in spots. A little too much moisture in spots. Everything points to a record state average yield per acre. Some grasshoppers and disease. No serious threats at present.

Dwight Dannen, Dannen Mills, Inc., St. Joseph (7-21): Crop condition excellent. A good soaking rain would be helpful. Lot of spraying being done for grasshoppers.

Nebraska. Dale Luther, county extension agent, Kearney (7-23): Although slightly delayed due to late plantings, condition of soybeans excellent. Moisture adequate though not much of a factor due to irrigation. Prospects for average yield of 30 bushels per acre.

North Carolina. H. V. Latham, Belhaven (7-22): Maturity and condition normal. Yield outlook same as 1954 with exception of 5,000 acres overrun with salt water during 1954 Hurricane Hazel. Beans all died on this acreage.

North Dakota. Floyd Poyzer, manager, Amenias Seed & Grain Co., Amenias (7-20): Maturity and condition good. Moisture conditions almost perfect. Yield outlook very good.

Oklahoma. Ralph S. Matlock, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater ((7-20): Maturity about normal. Condition good in most of area. Rain this week makes moisture ideal. Yield outlook best in three years. Weeds bad in some areas. Isolated areas showing some grasshopper injury. Bacteria pustule slight in early beans.

South Carolina. H. W. Perrow & Sons, Cameron: Maturity normal, condition very good. Weather and moisture conditions so far excellent. If sufficient moisture continues should average 20 bushels per acre.

South Dakota. USDA weather and crop report (7-12): Hail caused extensive damage the past week to soybeans in several sections.

H. G. Miller & Son, Garden City

SOYBEAN CROP PRODUCTION—JULY 1 FORECAST						
State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Acreage for beans		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	For harvest 1955
	Thousand acres					
N. Y.	9	10	8	6	8	6
N. J.	36	42	41	17	24	23
Pa.	58	37	46	24	17	21
Ohio	1,077	1,192	1,264	1,015	1,165	1,245
Ind.	1,704	2,002	2,202	1,577	1,922	2,114
Ill.	3,804	4,421	4,642	3,611	4,289	4,530
Mich.	112	165	170	96	158	165
Wis.	73	87	91	37	69	71
Minn.	925	2,044	2,371	870	2,014	2,335
Iowa	1,735	2,183	2,248	1,685	2,150	2,223
Mo.	1,154	1,967	1,987	1,070	1,835	1,930
N. Dak.	19	72	80	17	71	79
S. Dak.	48	180	272	46	173	263
Nebr.	46	194	252	44	190	245
Kans.	361	425	348	322	306	300
Del.	66	78	80	53	68	71
Md.	87	132	141	58	108	116
Va.	182	249	237	122	187	172
W. Va.	18	9	7			
N. C.	390	441	423	255	295	285
S. C.	78	176	183	52	130	150
Ga.	72	105	89	20	30	35
Fla.	(1) 12	35	40	(1) 9	29	34
Ky.	194	204	206	103	128	130
Tenn.	245	284	287	130	180	185
Ala.	179	165	157	59	104	106
Miss.	385	716	752	222	519	544
Ark.	515	920	1,030	431	791	933
La.	107	152	152	31	53	56
Okla.	50	56	48	29	18	30
Texas	7	10	6		5	
U. S.	13,740	18,753	19,860	11,987	17,037	18,397

(1) Short-time average. USDA crop reporting board.

(7-22): Soybeans are starting to bloom and cultivating is nearly done. Lots of rain. So far looks like yield would be a little above normal. About 6 to 8 percent insect damage on leaves.

Tennessee. A. G. Harris, Ridgely (7-20): Our bean crop looks unusually good at present. Plenty of rain. Yield outlook average 30 bushels.

Virginia. Louis Groh, Clay Bank (7-20): Maturity about 100 percent. Weather and moisture conditions very good. Yield outlook very good. Crop will begin to move about Oct. 15, same as 1954.

Wisconsin. John P. Dries, Saukville (7-20): Weather and moisture conditions good to excellent. Maturity normal and condition of crop good. Yield outlook normal.

Ontario. Gilles DePutter, Appin (7-21): Excessive heat and lack of adequate moisture is bringing beans to maturity long before they should. Coming out in blossom before plants get anywhere near normal growth. Heavy rain even now would make big difference in maturity date and yield.

Nutrena Buys in Texas

Fairmont Foods Co., with headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., has announced the sale of its feed mixing plant at Giddings, Tex., to Nutrena Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. The plant will be operated as part of Nutrena's Wichita Falls division with Fred C. Ross in charge of the office and mill.

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PUBLICATIONS

Drying Oils Face More Competition

DRYING OILS. Drying oils are still the staple raw materials for film-forming industrial products. But they are meeting with substantial competition from synthetics which will increase unless research comes to their rescue, according to a report by the Battelle Memorial Institute.

But consumption of soybean oil and soybean oil-fatty acids is likely to increase at the expense of linseed oil if soybean oil is cheaper than linseed as it has been in past years, and if the popularity of alkyd resins continues.

Soybean oil finds its greatest usefulness in alkyd vehicles, particularly for paints, because of its semi-drying nature, its color-retention properties, and its relative cheapness.

Synthetic materials such as vinyl coatings, vinyl sheet, and phenolic shell molding resins, are taking a growing share of the markets for protective coatings, floor coverings, printing inks, and core oils. This is true because the synthetics have desirable properties not now found in drying oils. The possibility of drying oils recapturing a large share of these specialty markets appears remote, except as methods are developed for using drying oils as chemical raw materials for making film formers with improved properties.

During the next five years, total consumption of drying oils is expected to continue to decline, but probably at a slower rate than recently. New oil containing materials such as alkyd flat resins (a product of soybean oil) in protective coating resins will be responsible for slowing down the rate of decline.

The Institute, which calls the outlook for drying oils "admittedly bleak," calls for a program of re-

search on drying oils that should:

- 1—Find new uses for drying oils.
- 2—New ways to overcome their inherent weaknesses, or
- 3—New methods to produce the oils and their derivatives more cheaply.

THE MARKET POTENTIAL FOR FATS AND OILS IN DRYING-OIL USES. A report by the Battelle Memorial Institute for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. By Odin Wilhelmy, Jr., and Harry W. Barr, Jr. Marketing Research Report No. 90. Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

PAINTS. The main use of soybean oil in surface coatings is in alkyd resins, for which purpose it is the most important single oil. It is the oil most favored for architectural alkyds and is widely used for industrial alkyds for both air drying and baking.

Although soybean oil has poor drying properties, it makes alkyds that dry fast enough for most architectural coatings and that dry or bake fast enough for many industrial coatings.

On the other hand the drying is too slow for other industrial finishes. The use of soya alkyds in industrial baking whites is limited by discoloration in baking and after-yellowing.

The foregoing statements regarding soybean oil are intended to include soya acids. The straight distilled acids afford only moderate improvement over the oil, probably because the proportion of the various acids is changed only slightly.

In 1951 a patent was granted to Lewis, Moser and Cowan, all of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, on house paint compositions containing normal soybean oil as the binder. The patented compositions

overcome the poor drying of soybean oil by incorporating 4 to 10 percent of calcium oxide on the weight of the total pigment. Apparently the idea has not been adopted by any paint manufacturer. Insufficient time has elapsed for a paint manufacturer to complete a supplementary testing program. Apart from this point it seems unlikely that the patented paints will be marketed for two reasons:

1—There is widespread consumer preference for linseed oil paints.

2—The trend in house paint formulation is strongly away from the white lead pigmentation for which the patent is most advantageous and in the direction of low-lead or lead-free paints.

The most imaginative and creative utilization of soybean oil was the development of fatty-acid-based polyamide resins at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory. These resins are made by condensing dimerized fatty acids with an ethylene polyamine. Although these resins may exhibit greatest value for adhesives, laminating, molding and electrical insulation, some of them have proved useful in surface coatings. When used alone they make good label varnishes and paper coatings generally, including heat-seal type. When combined with epoxy resins they produce air drying or baking coatings that are distinguished by extreme toughness and good resistance to chemicals and solvents. The scope of these coatings is restricted by their high cost and the necessity of shipping the two basic components separately.

Lecithin, a byproduct of soybean oil, is one of the most versatile and useful additives for pigmented coatings. Most paint manufacturers take advantage of its surface active and thickening properties in both solvent type and emulsion type paints. In various formulas this phosphatide

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material is employed to facilitate pigment dispersion, prevent settling and caking, reduce color floating and flooding and to promote ease of brushing.

The development of tall oil fatty acids with very low rosin content affects the position of soybean oil. These tall oil fatty acids produce alkyds with properties similar to soya alkyds. They are a satisfactory replacement for soybean oil in alkyds for most purposes. Apparently the extent to which tall oil fatty acids will replace soybean oil will be governed by availability and price rather than technical considerations.

THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN SURFACE COATINGS. By Wayne R. Fuller, director of research, Grand Rapids Varnish Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich. *American Paint Journal*, Feb. 14, 1955. An exhaustive article covering many products in addition to soybean oil.

FATS. A new brochure, "Fats and Your Diet," summarizes in layman's language what scientists have discovered about these essential foods.

"Fats and Your Diet" discusses briefly the makeup of a good diet. It then explains how fats aid in digestion, act as "vitamin-carriers" and help in the "even-burning" of energy

by the body. On the subject of weight control, the booklet says, "A low-calorie diet that protects health must provide at least 15 percent of the calories from fats . . . for safety, it is wise to plan 20 percent to 25 percent of the calories from fat."

Also in preparation, to supplement "Fats and Your Diet" are two new recipe booklets featuring margarine, "Choice Recipes With Margarine," a collection of new recipes for family use, and "Cooking for a Crowd With Margarine," new recipes for restaurant or group use. Both are available from the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 545 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

PLANTING RATES AND DATES FOR ARKANSAS FIELD CROPS. Leaflet No. 213. By Harry W. Wellhausen, W. H. Freyaldenhoven, and Runyan Deere. Recommended seeding rate for soybeans is three-fourths to one bushel in rows, and one and one-half to two bushels broadcast. Best planting dates are between Apr. 25 and June 1.

ISOLATION AND UTILIZATION OF VEGETABLE PROTEINS. By Allan K. Smith, Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria 5, Ill.

Economic Botany, Vol. 8, No. 4, October-December 1954, pages 291-315. Includes soy proteins, also those from flaxseed, sunflower, castor, peanut, cottonseed and corn. An extensive bibliography.

FLORESCENCE AS A MEASURE OF BROWN SUBSTANCES IN SOYBEAN LECITHIN. By C. R. Scholfield and H. J. Dutton, Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria, Ill. *Journal of American Oil Chemists' Society*, March 1955, pages 169-170.

SOME FURTHER DATA ON PRESSURE SYSTEM CENTRIFUGAL REFINING. By Frank E. Sullivan, De Laval Separator Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. *Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society*, March 1955, pages 121-123.

AN OCCURRENCE OF MEALY-BUGS AND OF BOTRYTIS ON SOYBEANS IN ONTARIO. By A. A. Hildebrand and H. R. Boyce. *Plant Disease Reporter*, Vol. 39, No. 2, Feb. 15, 1955.

IRRIGATION OF COTTON IN ARKANSAS. Bulletin 552. By D. A. Brown, R. H. Benedict and B. B. Bryan. May 1955. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

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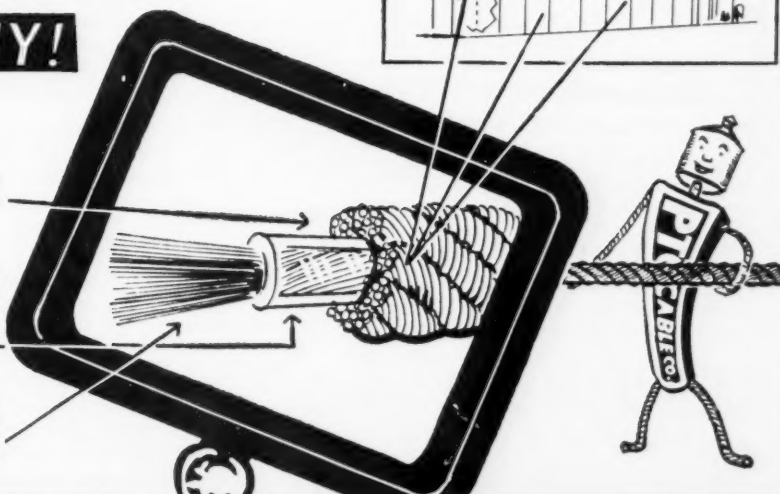
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- 1950 - No. 3 Tank, 32 x 48, the third tank to the left of the frame annex as you look at the picture.
- 1952 - No. 4 Tank, 32 x 48, just to the left of No. 3.
- 1953 - No. 5 Tank, 32 x 48, at the far left of the picture.
- 1954 - Tank 6 - 21 x 48...Tank 7 - 26 x 48...Tank 8 - 26 x 48 in that succession to the right of the wood annex.

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NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

STORAGE TANKS. Black, Sivalls & Bryson, Inc., fabricator of steel products for the agricultural industry, announces the publication of a new eight-page catalog on bolted steel storage tanks for grain and alfalfa storage.



Fully illustrated with installation photographs and detail drawings, the catalog introduces three BS&B features—gasketing at top of staves, 24-inch square sampling opening, and anchor bolt saddle and shims.

Available in sizes ranging from 1,297 to 60,685-bushel capacities, BS&B bolted grain storage tanks are completely adaptable to the particular storage needs of your

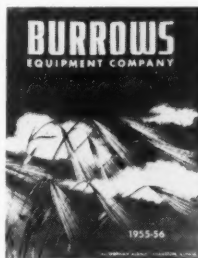
mill, elevator or processing plant, according to the manufacturer.

Write for your free copy of Catalog 50-09 to Soybean Digest 8c, Hudson, Iowa.

CATALOG. Publication of a new 1955-56 catalog has been announced by Burrows Equipment Co. General distribution is being made to the grain, feed and seed trade.

The new book has been enlarged considerably and contains 66 new products. Included in the catalog are additional grain testing equipment, a new complete line of augers, bag conveyors and elevators, truck lifts and many other additions.

For a copy write Soybean Digest 8b, Hudson, Iowa.



OIL PURIFIER. The availability of "Politol," a new product for purifying and refining fats and oils, has been announced by the Polychemicals division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. The new material is a combination of phosphates and the high molecular weight acidic wood products that are known to precipitate protein and similar substances.

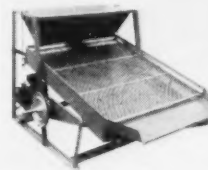
Product advantages are listed as: more complete removal of proteinaceous bodies and other impurities, yielding greater color and odor stability; lighter initial color plus greater susceptibility to bleaching; possibility of partial neutralization without usual difficulties in soap stock preparation; removal of trace metals present

as oil soluble soaps; and accelerated hydrogenation followed by better removal of catalyst traces from product.

Two grades are offered: Politol S, a water soluble product used in the primary treatment of crude fat and oil; and Politol N, a water-soluble grade very effective in the finishing operations.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8c, Hudson, Iowa.

SCALPING SHOE. The J. W. Hance Manufacturing Co. has announced the introduction of an entirely new, all metal, scalping shoe. The new metal unit, known as the Hance Super-Speed Scalper for grain, beans and seeds, features permanently sealed ball bearing eccentrics; neo-prene encased, shock-absorbing, pinion bearings; large exit chutes and an easily made, positive adjustment for changing the pitch or slope of the screen. Screen size is 36x42 inches.



The Super-Speed Scalper can be operated with a heavy duty one-third h.p. motor and is an ideal unit for the rapid scalping of beans, corn, grain and seed prior to storage, shipment or further processing.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8d, Hudson, Iowa.

COMBINES. Cockshutt Farm Implements, Inc., offers a new line of self-propelled combines, the deluxe SP427 and SP428. Power steering is optional on both models.

Multi-speed cylinder drive means better threshing control.



Both models have 10-, 12- or 15-foot headers, with hydraulic header lift. Both have 60-bushel grain tanks to cut down time spent unloading.

The new models also incorporate sealed-for-life bearings that reduce field servicing time.

An improved harvester, the model 422 combine, has also been introduced by Cockshutt. A pull-type unit, the 422 is built with bigger capacity than any other combine in its class, according to the manufacturer.

Quick change variable speed cylinder drive produces a threshing speed range that can be adjusted mechanically from 600 to 1,600 revolutions per minute.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8a, Hudson, Iowa.

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GRITS and FLAKES . . . from the World of Soy

Heads Soy Division

Eugene E. Rhodes has been named manager of the soybean division of **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, Decatur, Ill., it was announced by E. K. Scheiter, executive vice president.



Eugene E. Rhodes

Rhodes, who has been acting head of the division since last December, has been assistant treasurer of the Staley Co. since 1948. A Staley employee since 1928, he will fill a position that was vacated by Paul Ray, who resigned to become vice president of Burrus Feed Mills, Inc., Dallas, Tex.

Youthful Leadership

Sales experience, nutritional background, and youth continued to identify the top executives of one of the nation's largest feed companies, as **Nutrena Mills**, Minneapolis, named 36-year-old sales manager E. C. (Al) Fuller its new executive vice president.

Fuller had previously moved up from director of sales promotion and advertising to assistant general sales manager and



Al Fuller

then, in 1953, to vice president in charge of sales.

Much of the 10-year growth of Nutrena since its purchase by Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis took place under R. E. Whitworth as president and J. C. North as executive vice president. Whitworth took over the presidency at 44. When he died last year he was succeeded by North, 41. The post of executive vice president had been vacant since.

Under Fuller's leadership, Nutrena has brought out fast-selling hog feeds Shoat-40, Creep-20 and Sow-30. Other Nutrena firsts in which Fuller has had a hand include the introduction of "Livium" with APF in 1949, and the industry's first closed-circuit TV sales meeting early this year.

To Screw Conveyor

Martin M. McGuire, well known in the feed and milling industry, has recently been added to the sales staff of **Screw Conveyor Corp.**, Hammond, Ind. His territory will encompass the states of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky.



Martin M. McGuire

McGuire comes to Screw Conveyor Corp. with a wealth of knowledge acquired through varied posts including Iowa - Nebraska representative of a large Eastern flour and feed mill equipment man-

ufacturer, a distributorship for Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, and operating his own company in El Monte, Calif.

Heads Exchange

Frederick Rothe, vice president of Linea Sud Americana, Inc., and of Garcia & Diaz, Inc., was re-elected president of the **New York Produce**



Frederick Rothe

Exchange recently. Also re-elected was Richard F. Cunningham, president of R. F. Cunningham & Co., Inc., as vice president. George R. Nelson, vice president of Universal Grain Corp., was elected treasurer of the Exchange.

Re-elected to the board of managers for a two-year term were: Edward J. Charbonneau of Leval & Co., Inc.; James A. O'Neill of Continental Grain Co.; William Reid of Bache & Co.; Harold A. Rousselot of Orvis Brothers & Co.

Newly elected to the board of managers for a two-year term were: James V. Cullen of Superintendence Co., Inc.; S. J. Weinstein of Metropolitan Vegetable Oil Co., Inc.

Feed Director

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., has created the new position of director of feed education to better inform customers of feed industry developments.

Promoted to the position, effective immediately, is Delmar F. Rentshler, who has been feed nutritionist of the formula feed department for the last two years.

Rentshler will be responsible for the development of educational materials for company feed salesmen and other personnel, and will coordinate sales training programs.

He will also produce the monthly bulletin of the formula feed sales department.



D. F. Rentshler

Contract for construction of a concrete unloading elevator at Yale, Okla., has been awarded by **Dannan Mills** to the Roberts Construction Co., Sabetha, Kans.

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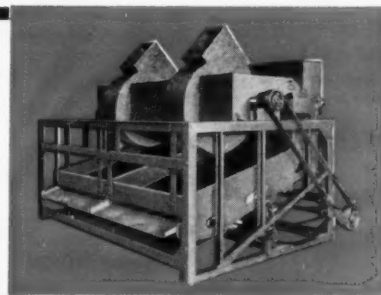
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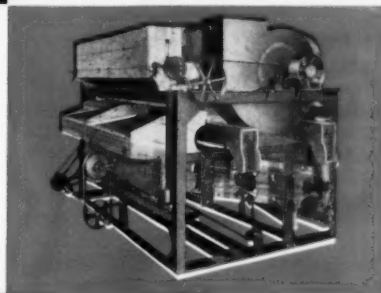
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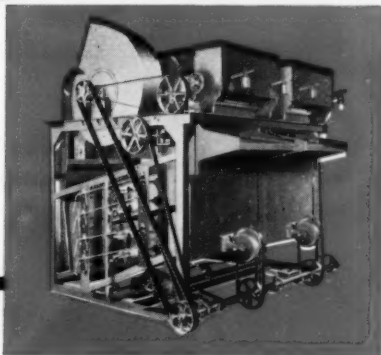
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O. A. Newton & Son Co., Bridgeville

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Henderson Steele Const. Co., 418 W. Myrtle, Gainesville

IDAHO

J. H. Wise & Son, 222 Broadway, Boise

Louis A. Thorson, 277 Pierce Street, Twin Falls

ILLINOIS

Western Tank & Bldg. Corp., 217 Standard Bldg., Decatur

IOWA

Todd Construction Co., Ames

Mill & Elevator Serv. Co., Box 141, Highland Park Station, Des Moines

E. W. Epperson & Co., Sumner

KANSAS

Ernest Engineering Co., 601 N. Van Buren, Topeka

MINNESOTA

Chipera Construction Co., Doran

Hoganson Const. Co., 622 Flour Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis

T. E. Ibberson Const. Co., 400 Flour Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis

MISSOURI

Kansas City Millwright Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City

The Essmuller Co., 1220 S. 8th Street, St. Louis

MONTANA

Burt Talcott, Builder, 2600 Ninth Ave., N., Great Falls

NEBRASKA

Jones Construction Co., Grant

G. E. Morrison Const. Co., 5405 Redman Ave., Omaha

NEW MEXICO

The Banes Co., 4322 Second St., N. W., Albuquerque

NORTH CAROLINA

Aerogilde Corporation, 510 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA

Koland Construction Co., Bottineau

OHIO

Ballard Sales & Engineering Co., Gratis

OREGON

Heaton Steel & Supply, 428 Spring, Klamath Falls

Portland Erection Co., Inc., 8049 Schiller, S.W., Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Sprout Waldron & Co., Inc., Muncy

SOUTH DAKOTA

All States Eng. Co., 520 Second Ave., N. E., Aberdeen

TENNESSEE

W. J. Savage Co., Flour & Feed Mill Div., Knoxville

Dabney Hoover Supply Co., 312 Virginia, Memphis

TEXAS

E. O. Ross, Inc., 1903 N. Lexington Blvd., Corpus Christi

Briggs Weaver Machinery Co., 5000 Hines Blvd., Dallas

Wallace Sales & Eng. Co., P. O. Box 899, Wichita Falls

WASHINGTON

The Haskins Co., East 3613 Main, Spokane

WISCONSIN

Roy E. Kippert, 4302 Hillcrest Drive, Madison

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Amsco President

Following a meeting of the board of directors of the **American Mineral Spirits Co., Western**, in Los Angeles,



J. A. Bartlett

it was announced that M. A. Williams had resigned as president due to his previously announced impending retirement Oct. 31. J. A. Bartlett, vice president of the American Mineral Spirits Co. in New York, and a director of

American Mineral Spirits Co., Western, since its founding in 1947, was elected president.

Mr. Bartlett will assume active duties as of Sept. 1 and will continue to retain his position as vice president and director of the American Mineral Spirits Co.

A. J. Falkenberg and Ethan B. Higgins were elected vice presidents at the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, are in London, England, to attend the Golden Jubilee Congress of the Baptist World Alliance. Mrs. Roach is president of the American Baptist Assembly. Mr. Roach, a member of the firm of **J. Roach Sons**, is a director of the American Soybean Association.

Charles B. Smith, president of the **Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative**, Henderson, Ky., is recovering from serious injuries as the result of a recent automobile collision.

Two dairy scientists from Iowa State College, Dr. Norman L. Jacobsen and Dr. Robert S. Allen, were selected by the American Dairy Science Association to receive the \$1,000 Nutrition Council Award of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. Awards were presented at the American Dairy Science Association meeting at Michigan State College.

The promotion of Ed Hugu to assistant general manager of the company's stores division has been announced by **Central Soya Co., Inc.**, and its feed division, McMillen Feed Mills. He has been with the company since 1942, when he started in the feed sales division. He will make his headquarters in the company's executive offices at Fort Wayne, Ind.

At a special meeting of the board of directors, Richard H. McCrocklin was named secretary-treasurer of the **New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd.**, effective July 1. He succeeds William L. Carter, who has been secretary-treasurer of the Board of Trade for six years and executive vice president for three years. For the present, the office of executive

vice president will be vacant. Carter has accepted a position with a national trade association. McCrocklin has been with the Board of Trade in the capacity of assistant secretary and assistant treasurer since 1951.

The appointment of Dr. Karl T. Zilch to the research staff of **Emery Industries, Inc.**, is announced. He will be directly connected with the fatty acids and esters laboratory under the direction of V. J. Muckerheide. He has been associated with the oil and protein division of the Northern Utilization Research Branch, USDA, Peoria, Ill.

The Nanson Commission Co., St. Louis, has been sold to **J. H. Huegely Co.**, Nashville, Ill. Mr. Huegely will operate the company as a separate corporation under the name of Huegely Grain Co., Inc., with offices in the Merchants Exchange Building.

Ron Kennedy, secretary and executive vice president of the **Minneapolis Grain Exchange** since 1950, has been named executive director of the American Heritage Foundation by John C. Cornelius, Minneapolis, who was recently elected president of the national organization.

Richard Kron, research chemist, has been promoted to technical service supervisor at the **General Mills** Chemoil plant at Kankakee, Ill. His work there will involve supervision of all technical development and service problems related to the sales of division products including fatty acids and polyamide resins.

Election of Milton C. Mumford as executive vice president of **Lever Brothers Co.**, has been announced. He joined Lever Brothers last July as a vice president and two months ago was elected a director of the company.

A. L. (Bill) Powell has been appointed director of public relations for **Pillsbury Mills**. He replaces Ward B. Stevenson who resigned to become vice president of Benton & Bowles advertising agency in New York. Powell joined Pillsbury's public relations department six years ago.

Establishment of a new sales district under the management of Walter B. Lawrence with headquarters in the Kingswood Building, Columbus, Ohio, has been announced by R. L. Halsted, manager of the central region of **Allis-Chalmers** industries group. He has been a sales representative in the Cincinnati district office since 1943.

Fire, causing damage estimated at well over \$500,000, occurred at the plant of **Toronto Elevators, Ltd.**, located on the Toronto waterfront recently. Seven warehouses containing jute bags, farm equipment, seeds and grain were destroyed.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

Battle Shapes Over Oil Supports

OIL SUPPORT. The proposal for Commodity Credit Corp. to purchase soybean and cottonseed oil as a price supporting measure is still one of the liveliest issues in the fats and oils field here.

It involves not only the question of export of soybeans versus export of soybean oil, but methods of price support as well.

The proposal is understood still to be very much alive—providing price support is needed for cottonseed. Actual development of a purchase program involving both oils depends, it is understood, on whether cottonseed requires support at the 65 percent of parity level.

The plan was first presented formally to some top USDA officials and southern Farm Bloc leaders at a meeting here about a month ago by a group of "cooperative" cottonseed crushers. In the group also was a representative of Anderson, Clayton & Co.

It was widely reported that a tentative agreement was reached that both oils should be purchased if and when the need arose to implement the cottonseed support program. Idea was to buy both oils at the same price because of their interchangeability for so many purposes.

No definite price was fixed, though a figure of 11 cents for oil was mentioned. Nothing specific was worked out. However, it was understood there was a meeting of minds.

Crushers generally approve the idea. It would tend to increase the crush of soybeans, to boost the output of soybean meal, and to increase export of the product rather than the raw material.

Crushers also feel they've had a rough time of it the last two years and they should be able to come into their own during the coming year.

Refiners making their influence felt here are generally opposed, on grounds it would put a floor under oil and interfere with the free play of market forces. As an arguing point, they also suggest that holding the price of soybean oil much above lard in the coming season might encourage further conversion of plants to the use of animal fats in shortening.

Growers generally are opposed, largely on grounds the plan would this year tend to pile up stocks of soybean oil which later would have to be subsidized into export, as cottonseed has been the last year. Growers want to develop the natural export market for beans.

There is also some feeling that if soybean oil should accumulate in CCC hands to any appreciable extent, this would encourage a further reduction in soybean price support in 1956.

Officials in the operating branches are not too happy about the prospect of an oil buying program this year. However, nothing is going to be done right now. The decision will come after the cotton harvest gets under way and it's determined how much support, if any, cottonseed will require this season.

JAPAN. The soybean industry should know in early August whether the recently announced change in Japanese government policy toward import of soybeans will mean any significant business for the United States during the balance of the present marketing year.

Importers were supposed to have closed their deals for soybean imports under the new system by the end of July.

Some 50,000 tons of soybeans originally intended to be purchased in



By **PORTER M. HEDGE**
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

China are involved. The Japanese government recently broke off arrangements that had been made with China and put soybean imports on a global basis.

That is, Japanese importers were given the opportunity of dealing with any country in the world—including China—if the price were satisfactory. If the U. S. is to get some of this more than 1.8 million bushels export business, it will be known soon.

EXPORTS. Last fall the working officials of Foreign Agricultural Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, Commodity Stabilization Service, etc., went into a huddle on the soybean situation and came up with a figure of approximately 55 million bushels for export during the 1954-55 marketing year.

It appears that these fats and oils experts in the various agencies focused on a magic figure, for all the indications are that exports for the season come very close to hitting 55 million bushels on the nose.

Nearly 45½ million bushels of soybeans had been exported October through May. Inspections for export during June and the first half of July totaled a little more than 4 million bushels. Very close to 50 million bushels shipped up to mid-July. With 2½ months of the season remaining, it looks as though actual

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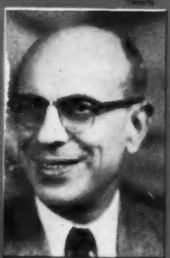
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shipments will come very close to the estimate of last fall.

CCC OIL. Cottonseed oil held by Commodity Credit Corp. has been withdrawn from donation for welfare use in foreign countries, because of the present low supply of CCC stocks.

USDA officials are taking a great deal of pride in making this announcement. A year ago last March CCC had stocks of around 1 billion pounds of cottonseed oil. Additional stocks of about 250 million pounds were acquired under price support operations since.

Out of the total, CCC says it has only around 80 million pounds left, all of which is committed for either sale to foreign buyers under the special 480 export program, or use in school lunch programs.

Total dispositions of cottonseed oil amounted to 1,165 million pounds. Out of this, 162 million pounds were disposed of in this country; the balance into export channels.

Though nothing is ever said officially, it is generally understood that a substantial part of our sales abroad have found their way to countries behind the iron curtain, and into Russia itself.

NEW OUTLETS. New outlets for soybeans, fats and some other crops could be opened up if the talks at the "summit" meeting in Geneva turn out to be as successful as hoped for.

Eastern European countries behind the iron curtain—and Russia—are said by observers who've just returned to this country to be a "bottomless pit" for our products, particularly fats and oils, and some of our feed grains.

These countries also have gold, it is pointed out, and have no difficult currency problem comparable with Western Europe during reconstruction.

UNDER 480. Soybean oil is now on the list of commodities eligible for sale into export markets in exchange for foreign currencies under public law 480, though soybeans are not.

This is the effect of the new USDA ruling which provides for the purchase by foreign buyers of cottonseed oil, soybean oil, or lard, at the option of the importing country.

There is no soybean oil or lard in the Commodity Credit Corp. inventory, and very little cottonseed oil left. Any soybean oil purchases would move directly from commercial stocks.

By late July Greece was expected to be the first country to exercise its option to buy soybean oil instead of cottonseed.

CCC BEANS. Sales of soybeans taken over by Commodity Credit Corp. had slowed down by the end of July, as the market price dropped

close to or a little below the 1954 support rate at which CCC sales were being made.

There has been some speculation that CCC would reduce its sales price so as to move takeover beans ahead of the new crop. However, it's believed the sales price will be continued at the 1954 support rate until the end of August, at least.

This represents the thinking of operating officials in most of the agencies concerned with soybean disposal. Some operating officials would leave the price where it is and put takeover beans on the public law 480 export list. This isn't likely, however, until more is known about size of the new crop.

CCC figures on acquisition of soybeans have been pretty unreliable except for takeover from warehouse loans.

The best figures available as of mid-July indicated acquisitions of approximately 8½ million bushels at that time; sales of 4.8 million; and an uncommitted inventory of 3.7 million on that date. Eight to nine million bushels more may be acquired from purchase agreement or farm-stored stocks. This figure is highly uncertain, but is pretty sure not to make total acquisitions exceed 18 million bushels.

Farm-held soybeans could be delivered as late as the last part of August. This suggests that CCC may hold some of the carryover at the close of the present season Oct. 1.

Revised estimates of the soybean carryover indicate the 1954 crop may have been overestimated by 5 to 6 million bushels. New estimates indicate a carryover of around 10 to 12 million bushels, instead of the 15 to 20 million forecast a month or more ago.

Farm stocks July 1 were somewhat less than anticipated, and the soybean crush is running unusually high during the remaining months of the season.

ATTACHE. Acting Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse has announced the appointment of Fred J. Rossiter, assistant administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, as U. S. Agricultural Attache to Canada. Mr. Rossiter assumed his post at Ottawa on July 15. He succeeds Paul O. Nyhus who has retired from Foreign Service.

The post is considered one of the principal U. S. Agricultural Attache assignments. In 1953 and 1954 Canada ranked No. 3 among countries importing U. S. farm products. In addition to fruits and vegetables, Canada's imports of U. S. farm products include substantial amounts of cotton and linters, corn, fats, oils, and oilseeds. Canada also is a principal competitor of the United States in world grain trade.

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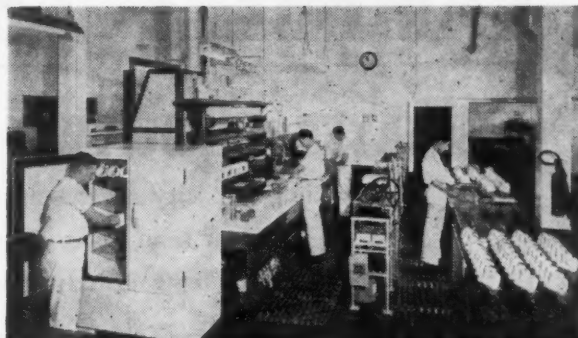
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FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for April and May as reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

PRIMARY MATERIALS: FACTORY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS, MAY 1955 - APRIL 1955

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	May 1955	April 1955	May 1955	April 1955	May 31 1955	Apr. 30 1955
Cottonseed, crude	101,987	110,834	112,824	125,217	96,409	106,593
Cottonseed, refd.	105,709	117,110	135,366	119,302	1527,013	1562,020
Soybean, crude	229,163	218,083	235,637	216,180	94,695	104,438
Soybean, refined	217,411	199,755	211,230	194,676	64,702	66,197
Palm, crude			4,999	5,460	218,163	215,617
Palm, refined	1,595	2,251	2,289	2,431	880	1,426
Coconut, crude	36,056	40,438	46,344	43,342	273,119	273,996
Coconut, refined	29,282	28,240	29,755	27,496	9,554	11,054
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	18,412	19,468	13,874	14,218	48,394	50,715

¹ Includes 325 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corp. This figure, as well as the comparable Apr. 30, 1955, figure of 335 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" and quantities assigned to refiners but not yet delivered to CCC. As of May 31, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 22 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census Bureau.

² Data for stocks of crude palm oil and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING MAY 1955

	Edible products			Inedible products				
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint & varnish	Lubricants & similar oils	Other inedible	
Cottonseed, refined	14,441	3,074	1,689					321
Soybean, crude				79	398	45		2,063
Soybean, refined	49,021	7,493	13,254		8,022	18		7,567
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				2,922	167			140
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:								
Cottonseed	29,527	18,251	1,961					
Soybean	36,803	57,035						
Other	2,302	1,649	853					

CONSUMPTION OF PRIMARY FATS AND OILS IN FAT SPLITTING

	1955			1954	
	May	Apr.	Jan.-May Cumulative	May	Jan.-May Cumulative
Vegetable					
Coconut, crude	4,266	2,600	15,173	4,788	23,058
Other vegetable	2,383	1,707	9,035	1,791	6,087
Total vegetable	6,649	4,307	24,208	6,579	29,145
Soapstocks					
Vegetable foots	9,789	9,925	46,759	10,369	50,684

Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

June 25	5,428,157
July 2	4,402,417
July 9	3,683,690
July 16	4,455,849
July 23	4,243,627

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for May, as reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	3,158,671 bu.
Soybean oil	
Crude	381,104 lbs.
Refined, but not further processed	2,828,715 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	551,793 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for May amounted to 3,519,731 bushels.

Soybeans: Inspections for Overseas Export by Ports, by Country of Destination, June 24-July 15 (bushels).

	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Norfolk	New Orleans	Total
Germany	18,667	56,000	112,001		186,668
Holland		56,000	112,000	527,833	695,833
France			133,251	56,000	189,251
Japan			39,199	1,868,343	1,907,542
Korea				128,537	128,537
Formosa				359,534	359,534
Belgium		37,333			37,333
Total	18,667	149,333	396,451	2,940,247	3,504,698

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Soybeans Inspected for Overseas Export and Shipped to Canada. (in bushels)

	1954-55	1953-54
Accumulated inspections for overseas export October through July 8th.	42,927,582	33,879,633
Shipped to Canada (1)	3,898,700	2,153,414
Totals	46,826,282	36,033,047

(1) Does not include any shipments made by rail or truck to Canada or Mexico. Agricultural Marketing Service.

FUTURES TRADING. Soybeans continued to hold the major speculative interest in the Chicago grain futures market in the year ended June 30, according to Rodger R. Kauffman, administrator of the Commodity Exchange Authority. The soybean trading volume in Chicago and other markets, including speculative transactions and hedging, amounted to nearly 5 billion bushels, which was only a little below 1953-54.

Futures trading in soybean oil on the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange showed a minor decrease during the year. But soybean oil meal trading in all markets increased 41.6 percent.

Volume of Futures Trading on All Contract Markets Combined, By Commodities, Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1954, and June 30, 1955

Commodity	Unit	1954	1955	Percent of increase or decrease
Soybeans	1,000 bushels	5,147,957	4,952,249	-3.8
Soybean oil	1,000 pounds	4,711,260	4,318,500	-8.3
Soybean meal	tons	4,054,000	5,741,300	+41.6

Volume of Futures Trading, by Contract Markets, by Commodities, Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1954, and June 30, 1955

Commodity	Unit	1954	1955	Percent of increase or decrease
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE				
Soybeans	1,000 bushels	5,082,125	4,880,783	-4.0
Soybean oil	1,000 pounds	4,286,700	3,906,840	-8.9
Soybean meal	Tons	2,356,400	3,569,000	+51.5
CHICAGO OPEN BOARD OF TRADE				
Soybeans	1,000 bushels	59,662	70,431	+18.0
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE				
Soybean oil	1,000 pounds	424,560	411,660	-3.0
MEMPHIS BOARD OF TRADE CLEARING ASSOCIATION				
Soybean meal	Tons	1,697,600	2,172,300	+28.0
Soybeans	1,000 bushels	6,170	1,035	-83.2

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. (1).

Grade	Oct.-June 1953-54	Oct.-June 1954-55	June 1954	May 1955	June 1955 (2)
	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %
No. 1	56,060 28	36,865 18	1,195 22	4,684 26	6,036 29
No. 2	82,681 42	106,877 52	2,321 42	9,938 54	11,651 56
No. 3	28,162 14	44,740 21	734 13	2,544 14	2,079 10
No. 4	20,121 10	12,549 6	628 12	712 4	663 3
Sample	12,638 6	5,998 3	588 11	347 2	320 2
Total	199,662 100	207,029 100	5,466 100	18,225 100	20,749 100

(1) Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels.

(2) Of the June 1955 receipts, 4,400 bushels were Black, 1,750 Mixed and the remainder Yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in June included 2,616,000 bushels as cargo lots, 653,775 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts.

Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

STOCKS ON FARMS. Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 33.1 million bushels, the highest of record for the date and nearly 13 million above the previous high on farms July 1, 1953. Last year at this time, stocks on farms were exceptionally low, amounting to only 3.7 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms of 81.6 million bushels from Apr. 1 to July 1, also broke all previous records. Last year for the like period 33.7 million bushels moved off farms, which was almost the same as the 10-year average.

Many farmers held their soybeans longer than usual this season hoping for the usual spring price rise which did not materialize.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1							
State	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	State	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
N. Y.	24	8	9	Del.	49	16	12
N. J.	29	12	21	Md.	42	27	50
Pa.	45	23	21	Va.	83	67	58
Ohio	920	531	2,228	N. C.	152	61	47
Ind.	1,174	380	3,921	S. C.	35	29	18
Ill.	2,478	788	8,299	Ga.	4	11	4
Mich.	99	10	104	Fla.		3	3
Wis.	40	49	41	Ky.	82	12	31
Minn.	582	277	7,190	Tenn.	41	20	32
Iowa	2,154	534	7,826	Ala.	15	9	24
Mo.	525	541	1,928	Miss.	60	30	49
N. Dak.	8	6	77	Ark.	110	73	227
S. Dak.	37	50	405	La.	12	3	17
Nebr.	19	10	376	Okla.	6	12	2
Kans.	82	60	110	U. S.	8,909	3,652	33,130

USDA crop reporting board.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1951-54 soybean crops, Oct. 1-June 1, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Carryover, Oct. 1	4,159	3,575	10,137	1,336
Production	282,477	298,052	268,528	342,795
Total supply ¹	286,636	301,627	278,665	344,131
Farm use including seed for season	21,636	25,180	25,000	27,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	265,000	276,447	353,665	317,131
Disappearance, October through May 31:				
Crushed for oil or processed ²	175,705	166,438	156,424	166,941
Exported	13,646	25,869	36,292	45,802
Total	189,351	192,307	192,716	212,743
Balance on June 1 for processing, export, or carryover	75,649	84,140	60,949	104,388

¹ Imports negligible. ² No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1.

PRICES. Average prices received by farmers, effective parity and support rates on soybeans, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bu.)

	Average farm price	Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate
June 15 1954	3.49	2.36	2.32	2.90
June 15 1955	2.36	2.32	2.90	2.90
June 15 1955	2.36	2.32	2.90	2.90
June 15 1955	2.36	2.32	2.90	2.90
June 15 1955	2.36	2.32	2.90	2.90
June 15 1955	2.36	2.32	2.90	2.90
June 15 1955	2.36	2.32	2.90	2.90
June 15 1955	2.36	2.32	2.90	2.90
June 15 1955	2.36	2.32	2.90	2.90
June 15 1955	2.36	2.32	2.90	2.90

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

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PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by the Bureau of the Census for May and June.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE OIL AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS AND STOCKS, JUNE 1955 - MAY 1955

(All figures in short tons of 2,000 pounds)

Products	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 30 1955	May 31 1955
Soybean:	509,449	479,982	510,819	492,609	99,383	100,753
Cake and meal	10,762	9,915	10,584	9,928	2,928	2,750

SOYBEANS: NET RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS, AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, JUNE 1955 - MAY 1955

(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 30 1955	May 31 1955
U. S.	680,836	548,989	663,578	630,351	323,251	305,993
Illinois	300,086	242,734	276,640	238,010	116,202	92,756
Indiana	82,102	54,004	71,523	64,913	30,486	19,907
Iowa	118,012	107,782	120,330	113,825	47,722	50,040
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	(1)	6,471	(1)	(1)	16,864	18,521
Minnesota	48,195	43,372	44,708	43,692	11,766	8,279
Missouri	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	26,117	(1)
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	806	1,258
Ohio	61,060	47,258	66,192	63,337	31,462	36,594
All other	71,381	47,368	84,185	80,457	67,943	78,638

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, JUNE 1955 - MAY 1955

State	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)		Cake and meal (tons)		Production		Stocks	
	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 30 1955	May 31 1955
U. S.	243,635	229,162	30,669	31,921	509,449	479,982	99,383	100,753
Illinois	104,752	89,020	10,029	9,246	204,977	174,215	59,485	51,631
Indiana	27,217	23,838	2,661	2,270	57,597	51,212	6,546	6,249
Iowa	42,726	40,577	5,621	5,348	94,427	87,563	14,300	16,133
Kansas	(1)	(1)	510	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	(1)	(1)	549	1,024	(1)	(1)	849	2,007
Minnesota	15,426	15,207	3,134	3,820	34,560	33,519	2,096	2,329
Missouri	(1)	9,659	(1)	(1)	(1)	20,583	1,753	2,873
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. C.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,066	1,377
Ohio	23,212	22,458	2,458	2,899	51,567	49,941	2,905	3,121
All other	30,302	28,404	5,707	7,314	66,321	62,949	10,383	15,033

(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

STOCKS. Soybean stocks in all storage positions on July 1 amounted to 66.8 million bushels according to reports assembled by the crop reporting board. These are the highest stocks of record for the date and compare with 35.6 million bushels on July 1 last year.

Disappearance from an estimated total supply of 344 million bushels is computed from stocks on hand at 277 million bushels. About 189 million bushels were processed to July 1 while exports for the same period amount to nearly 49 million. Seed, other uses, loss, and 1954 crop soybeans crushed prior to Oct. 1 probably amounted to around 35 million bushels, or a total disappearance for the season to date of 273 million bushels.

U. S. STOCKS OF SOYBEANS, JULY 1, 1955

Position	July 1 1953	July 1 1954	April 1 1955	July 1 1955
Thousand bushels				
On Farms ¹	20,393	3,652	114,776	33,130
Terminals ²	3,245	3,917	3,914	2,385
Commodity Credit Corp. ^{3&5}	356	0	0	1,582
Processing Plants ⁴	26,905	24,598	17,549	10,775
Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{1&6}	11,393	3,454	40,623	18,969
TOTAL	62,292	35,621	176,862	66,841

Reported by: ¹ Crop Reporting Board; ² Grain Division AMS; ³ Commodity Credit Corp.; ⁴ Bureau of the Census. ⁵ Owned by CCC in transit or stored in their own bins. ⁶ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated.

STOCKS OF SOYBEANS, BY STATES, JULY 1, 1954, and 1955

Off-farm total All positions					Off-farm total All positions				
State	1954	1955	1954	1955	State	1954	1955	1954	1955
Thousand bushels					Thousand bushels				
Ohio	3,414	2,257	3,945	4,485	Neb.	362	342	372	718
Ind.	2,423	1,905	2,803	5,826	Kans.	819	196	979	306
Ill.	13,932	8,877	14,720	17,176	N. C.	38	38	99	85
Minn.	1,091	6,265	1,368	13,455	Ark.	177	40	250	267
Iowa	6,242	9,595	6,776	17,421	Other	2,316	3,401	2,713	4,379
Mo.	1,155	795	1,696	2,723	U.S.	31,969	33,711	35,621	66,841

AUGUST, 1955

MARIANNA SALES COMPANY

MEMPHIS 1, TENN.

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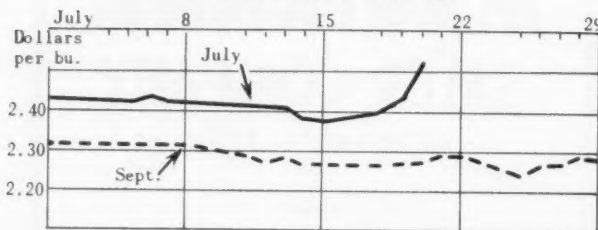
—OR—

Visit our display and discuss your problems with our grain drier engineers at the

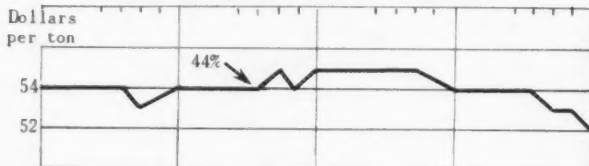
American Soybean Convention
Aug. 29-31 Cincinnati, Ohio

DAILY MARKET PRICES

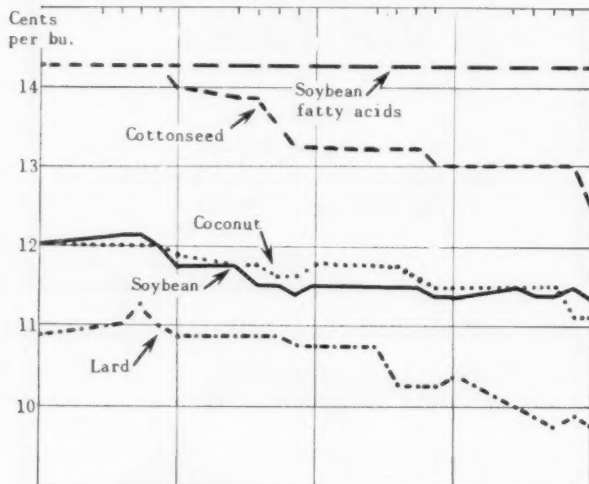
Futures No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



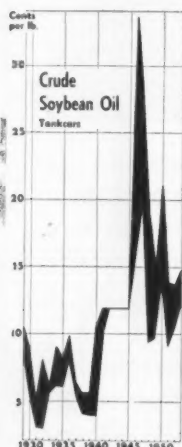
Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard, Tankcars



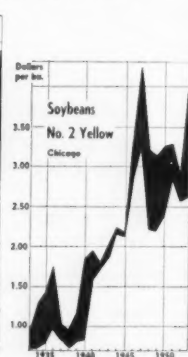
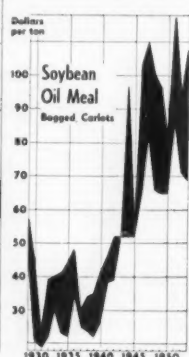
July Markets

JULY soybeans closed at the top level since May, but otherwise old crop beans declined somewhat during July.

Soybean oil meal showed continued strength the forepart of the month due to a tight supply and good inquiry. Vegetable oils in general lost ground because of abundant supplies and large future stocks in prospect.

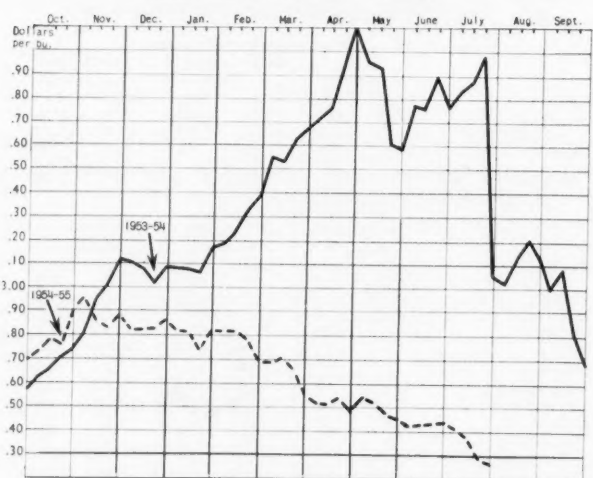


Price Range by Years

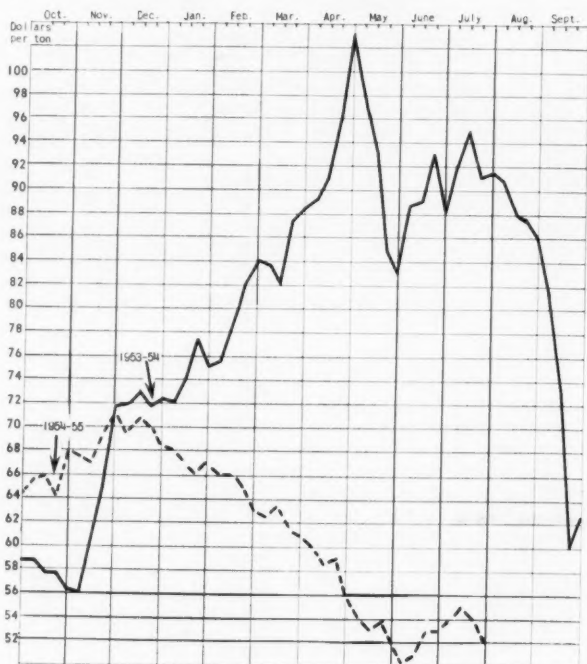


TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

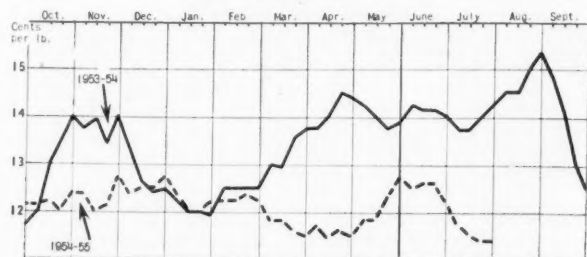
Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



SOAP STOCKS. Acid soybean soap stocks delivered Midwest declined from 5½ to 4½ cents a pound, and the raw product dropped from 1¾ to 1½ cents during July.

SOYBEAN DIGEST



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EXTRACTION SOLVENTS

Our specialization can mean this to you: the right solvent, at the right place, at the right time. When the problem calls for solvents, call on AMSCO!



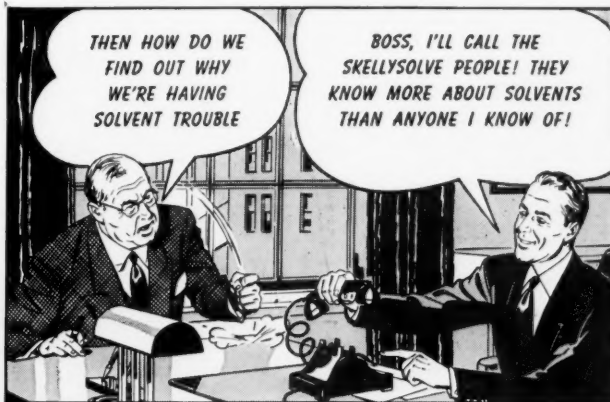
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BUT BOSS—I'M NO SOLVENTS EXPERT—



THEN HOW DO WE
FIND OUT WHY
WE'RE HAVING
SOLVENT TROUBLE

BOSS, I'LL CALL THE
SKELLYSOLVE PEOPLE! THEY
KNOW MORE ABOUT SOLVENTS
THAN ANYONE I KNOW OF!



THE SKELLYSOLVE MAN SAYS:

WHY, WE HELPED SOLVE A
PROBLEM LIKE THAT ONLY LAST
MONTH FOR SMITH AND CO.
HERE MAY BE YOUR TROUBLE...

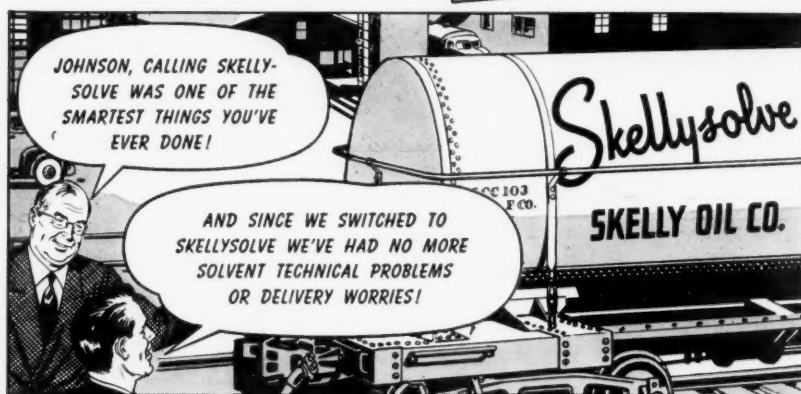


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"KNOW-HOW" IS FAMOUS:**

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 2. Skelly Oil Company is a 25-year pioneer in solvent development.
 3. Skellysolve has been a leader in constant quality-control testing.
- AND—The Skellysure delivery system always gives you fast, dependable shipments.**

**BOSS! THE SKELLYSOLVE MAN
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GOOD! WE'VE TALKED ABOUT
SWITCHING TO SKELLYSOLVE
BECAUSE OF QUALITY AND DE-
PENDABILITY. NOW THAT THEY'VE
PROVED THEIR KNOW-HOW,
LET'S GIVE THEM AN ORDER.



JOHNSON, CALLING SKELLY-
SOLVE WAS ONE OF THE
SMARTEST THINGS YOU'VE
EVER DONE!

AND SINCE WE SWITCHED TO
SKELLYSOLVE WE'VE HAD NO MORE
SOLVENT TECHNICAL PROBLEMS
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SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about -20°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about -20°F.